MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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MAINE FARMER

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

CULTURE OF FLAX.

Those who feel any interest in the culture of flax in Maine, will find in another column a list of premiums offered by the State Society to those who may feel willing to compete for them in the various departments of flax culture and flax manufacture.

The culture of flax and its domestic manufacture, are no new things in Maine. There are few farmers' wives among us who have not had in their younger days more or less experience in growing, pulling, rotting, breaking and swingling flax, or in hatchelling, spinning and weaving it. Before cotton cloth became so cheaply manufactured among us, and when the duties on linens were higher than now, every farmer had his flax patch, and every farmer's wife had her foot wheel, and thus they grew and manufactured their thread, and linen, and tow cloth in an industrious and independent way. But now those days have gone by. Cotton cloth is cheap and abundant, and linens are brought in by millions from abroad.

In order to meet this state of things Yankee ingenuity is on the stretch to contrive machinery to do what was once slow and severe manual labor, and thus reduce the cost of production. Hence we have drills for sowing the seed, machines for pulling, steam and other apparatus for rotting, machines for breaking and scutching, and chemical apparatus for bleaching and converting into flax cotton. If all these inventions and new modes will not meet the cheap labor of Europe, and the low duties, and create a market and demand for flax at home, it is but little use to offer premiums to encourage its growth or its manufacture. If they will meet the above-named state of things, and enable the farmers of Maine to meet others in the market, with reasonable profits, there will be no trouble. A good market and brisk demand for flax will soon cover Maine with flax fields. Our soil is suitable and climate congenial for its production, and it was the want of market that caused a discontinuance of its culture.

The object of offering the bounty by the State, was to call the attention of the people to the subject, and induce many to give the new mode of culture and new process of dressing a trial, in order to ascertain the results, and thus obtain true knowledge of the capacities, both agricultural and mechanical, of the State, in regard to the whole of the business, from sowing the seed to folding up the "fine twined" linen produced from it.

A NEW KIND OF BRICKS.

We find in some of our exchange papers, an account of a new kind of brick or building material, invented by Mr. Ambrose Foster, of Portland, Wisconsin.

The materials used are lime slacked into a dry powder and sand. The proportions are, one part of lime and twelve of sand. These should be intimately mixed together in nearly a dry state, indeed the moisture which sand ordinarily has when first dug, is sufficient. This mixture is then put into moulds, and then subjected to an immense pressure, say not less than a hundred tons.

When they first come out of the press they present a smooth surface and white color. They must then be piled up, and thus exposed the lime absorbs carbonic acid from the air, and is changed to lime stone in a few days and they are sufficiently hard to be used. It is said they neither shrink nor warp, and hence may be easily laid and make the best of work. We clip the following from the Ohio Farmer in regard to these bricks, hoping that some may be induced to try them in this section of the country, and thus test their durability in various climates.

"The amount of lime required to make the bricks and put them together in a building, does not exceed the quantity necessary in ordinary brick building operations. The internal surface, too, of the walls presents so much smoother a result, that in many instances no plastering will be required. The bricks are also, from their nature, impervious to damp. Owing to their great strength and hardness, these bricks can be manufactured with perforations, so that every wall may be built with a dead air chamber in it. This will be found of considerable use in all large buildings; while in making fences for farms, &c., the perforations of the bricks may be so arranged as to present many pleasing devices. For buildings requiring the application of architectural design, ornamental bricks can be made as readily as those of the ordinary shape. Lime and sand are far more plentifully scattered than is the clay from which the common brick is formed, consequently Mr. Foster's invention will materially decrease the cost of building, since they may be made in almost all localities more cheaply than the common brick. The farmer, indeed, may draw his own sand and lime, prepare and mix them as directed, and then with one of the machines manufacture, in the course of a day or two, as many of the building-blocks as he requires for his fences, barns, stables, &c. Although the beauty of these bricks depends in some measure upon the purity of the sand, that is of its being free from any admixture with clay or other earths, still very little deviation from the ordinary processes produces a good substantial block. Metalic oxides may, where necessary, be incorporated with the materials so as to give any shade of color required, or produce an almost indestructible imitation of marble or stone. We have seen specimens of this new building material which have been subjected to every possible test in order to prove the strength and durability of material, capability of withstanding the effects of alternating frost and heat, and we were not able to discover that the experiments in question had in any way affected the blocks operated upon."

For the Maine Farmer.

APPLES FOR CULTIVATION.—No. 4.

Mr. Editor:—These papers having grown to considerable length under our hand, I am admonished by the increasing cases incident to the opening spring, that my subject may perhaps better be laid aside for a season, lest I exhaust some of my readers. Having thus briefly spoken of several varieties tested by us, or under course of trial, we will suspend this part of our design for the present, with a promise to resume, what to us is becoming a pleasing labor, at any time when we can be assured that through it good may come.

I would add, that Sops of Wine, No. 26, of Cole's descriptive Catalogue, proves here, far superior to his recommendation. Also, No. 48, Summer Sweet Paradise, is an October apple of great excellence.

I cannot in justice, lay this on the shelf, without speaking of Nomenclature. Shall we ever get a fair and truthful start in the history of celebrated apples? Of the famous Hubbardston Nonsuch, I have never in Pomological Works, seen a word of intimation that the fruit had a synonym. This apparent entire agreement, led me for several years, to disseminate this fruit under a new name; and have even sent it to distant States under the impression that it was a variety not generally known.

The late S. C., the father of the writer, grafted a few nursery trees more than 40 years since, on his then new farm, with scions from his native town, Charlestown, Mass. One of those trees proved to be the apple named above. I never heard him name it,—he spoke of it as a well known apple of his neighborhood, in his boy hood days.

From the apples being often called Baldwin, when shown in market in latter years, they have come to be very generally called here the Yellow Baldwin. It has been reserved to the writer to make the correction of a sad error, which he has yet been able to do but partially.

Some eight or nine years since, I obtained scions from a careful culturist in Mass., of the Hubbardston Nonsuch. Setting these on a large tree, I immediately began cutting from them for the benefit of others; at the same time spreading others from the old standards, under the name of Yellow Baldwin. When these last grafted came into bearing, the fruit proved identical. I then sent apples from both graftings, to the late Mr. Cole of Boston, and he pronounced them the true Hubbardston Nonsuch. Notwithstanding this high authority, I still had doubts, till in the autumn of '51 I obtained some apples from the *original tree* (?) in Hubbardston, Mass. The comparison of apples here settled the matter. Since then I have elicited the following facts:—

The settlement of the town of Hubbardston was commenced in 1736. The tree known as the Hubbarston Nonsuch, is in the N. W. part of the town, on what is known as burnshirt hill. The tree was planted by a Mr. Gleason who then owned the farm, about 70 years since. The farm is now owned by Dea. Joseph Raymond.

The same apple was extensively propagated in the towns of Sturbridge, Southbridge, Charlton &c., Mass., and the adjoining town of Thompson, Conn., a long time back,—generally under the name of Red Luxury. From inquiries recently instituted, a well authenticated history of it has been obtained as far back as 1730; it be ing a well known apple many years before the settlement of the town of Hubbardston.

While we are using the Farmer as a medium for the correction of error, I must plead for the use of another square.

Some years since, I obtained a few scions of the Peach Apple, from Sturbridge, Mass.,—a new variety, very rare and much sought for,—a splendid long keeper. As soon as these furnished cuttings, I sent some to friend M. B. Sears, Esq., of Winthrop. When my tree came to bearing, I found to my consternation, that I had so filled out the tree with R. I. Greenings, that I must almost of a certainty have cut from both, if I was even so lucky as to have cut any of the kind intended. As my apology to him, I will say that I sincerely hope he was fortunate as was I at the same time, in a generous bundle of scions from him; which as Black Oxford, proved to be nearly all Greenings. I name these incidents to prove the truth of the old adage, that "accidents will happen in the best regulated families."

From this accidental cutting of friend S. a hundred errors have already grown through my agency; beside the perplexity of now being about to graft over a parcel of nursery trees of my own.

C. C.

Foxcroft, April 9th.

How We got rid of Moths. A year since we had occasion to store a lot of furniture, with a considerable amount of woolen garments, carpets, bed clothing, &c. As the house necessarily used for storing was infested with moths and cock-roaches, we had some fears on the account, but we procured a pound and a half of gum-camphor, and packed all woolen materials in a single close room, with large lumps of the camphor in several places. The room was then closed up tightly, and left till a few days since. On opening it, we found it still filled with a strong odor of camphor. The lumps of gum, which were about the size of a hen's egg, when put in, had now lost about half of their bulk, and not a single thread of any cloth in the room had been injured by moth or other insects.

One thing surprised us not a little; the ceiling of the room was literally covered with thousands of moths, though none were found elsewhere. The dollar expended in getting a large amount of campor, probably saved us from many dollars' loss, since a bit of stair carpet, and an old fur muff, which were left in another room with some furniture, were entirely destroyed.

[American Agriculturist.

Economy and industry are the two great pillars of the farmer's prosperity.

FENCES.

The cost of new fences and the repairs of old ones make a heavy tax on farmers. As the material from which to construct fence grows scarce in the older portions of the State, the ingenuity of man is brought into action to contrive some way of constructing fences that shall be both durable and cheap.

Among the inventions brought forward was that of wire fences. It appeared plausible, and many tried the experiment. The variations of temperature and other natural causes have proved that single wires stretched along from post to post, do not answer so well as it was hoped they would. The studying out the best mode of obviating the faults and deficiencies of this mode of wire, has at length led to the invention of weaving wires into a net work which is both strong and durable, ornamental and reasonably cheap.

We give below cuts of some of the patterns, with the prices annexed.

It will be seen at once that besides answering well for farm fences, they can be used for many other valuable purposes. Narrow webs may be woven, which will make very pretty borders or boundaries for flower beds, for enclosing clumps of shrubbery of different kinds in the garden. It may be stretched over the frame work of gates, and make good open-work doors for stables, hen coops, out houses, &c.

We copy from the New England Farmer the following description:—

John Nesmith, Esq., a prominent man in the manufacturing interest in Lowell, has invented and patented a machine for the manufacture of *wire netting*, for fencing, trellis-work and other uses, considerable quanties of which have been made and sold by the Lowell Wire Fence Company.

This fence consists of a strong and beautiful netting, woven by the machine, vanished with

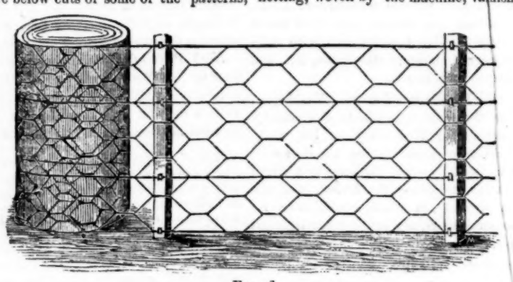


Fig. 1.

asphaltum blacking, coated with cold tar, painted, or galvanized, rolled up in portable rolls, from thirty to sixty rods in length, and sold to consumers at from sixty cents to $1,50 per rod—the price varying according to the height of the fence, the size of the mesh, (or squares,) and the number of the wire. It can be readily set up by any ordinary farmer, and no rails are necessary, but the netting is fastened by wire or staples, to posts of wood, iron or stone, placed from eight to fifteen feet apart, and the edge of the netting is to be kept on a level from one terminus to another. When properly set, it is strong enough to "hold" an ox, and too *close* to be penetrated by a chicken. If varnished, painted or tarred once in five or six years, it is calculated to last a century or more. It offers so little resistance to wind and tide, that no gale can blow it down or flood wash it away. If fastened to posts set upon feet instead of being set in the ground, this fence may be laid flat on the land, or entirely removed on the approach of the flood-season in districts subject to floods, and set up again as good as ever, when the flood has subsided. It excludes none of the rays of the sun; it harbors no weeds, or vermin; it covers none of the soil, like hedges and walls; and the peculiar mode of its texture enables it to undergo without the slightest injury, that alternate expansion and contraction to which all metallic

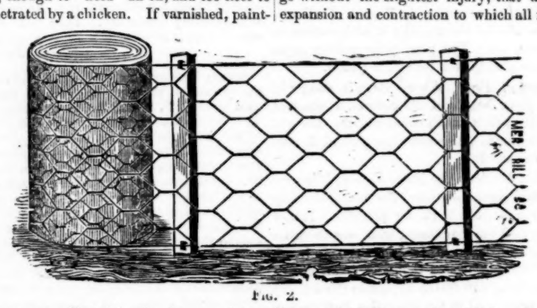


Fig. 2.

substances are subjected by the changes of temperature incident to the atmosphere. All who have examined or tried it, attest that it possesses in the highest degree, those seven cardinal qualities in a perfect fence or trellis work—strength, closeness, beauty, lightness, portability, cheapness and durability.

Many kinds of this netting are made, adapted to all uses, from cattle-fencing to window netting. All sizes of wire are used, from No. 10 to No. 18; and any kind can be made, suited to fencing for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, gardens, cemeteries, parks, roads, railroads, trellis-work, etc. We are happy to insert some cuts presenting a more vivid impression of the practicability of this fencing, than any words could convey.

Fig. 1. The fencing represented is four feet high; the mesh or squares six inches; the straight or lateral wires of No. 10 wire; the body of the fence of No. 12 wire; and sold at from 75 cents to $1,00 per rod.

Fig. 2. This fencing is of the same height as the former, with wire and mesh of the same size, but without the lateral wires running through the body of the fence. Price 60 to 95 cents per rod. Both these make first-rate farm fences.

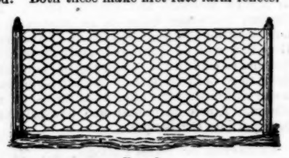


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 represents another kind of the fencing, from sixteen inches to four feet high, with mesh of three inches. The body of this fencing is of No. 15 wire; the price from 75 cents to $1,50 per rod. This fence, in its several varieties, makes an admirable sheep, poultry and garden fence; that four feet high serves for heneries. Among those who have tried this mode of fence, is Richard S. Fay, Esq., the popular agricultural lecturer, who writes of it as follows:—

"Boston, Jan. 5, 1855.

Charles Cowley, Esq., Agent of the Lowell Wire Fence Co.

"Sir:—Your favor of Jan. 2d is duly received I have used the Lowell Wire fence during the past summer, for folding sheep, at night on land that I wished to manure, shifting once or more every week, and have found it answer the very purpose perfectly. I have also enclosed an acre or two of ground with it for the purpose of keeping a few sheep separate from the flock. If properly set, it would hold anything, and for smaller animals, particularly sheep, it is impossible that they should break it down or escape from it. I have had some iron rods made with a double foot, which I drive into the ground and attach the fence to it, either by copper wire or stout twine. A man and a boy will enclose a quarter of an acre in less than an hour, having these posts, which should be set not more than a rod apart.

When I change the fence to a new spot, I unfasten it from the posts—throw it down—begin at one end, and roll it up as you would a carpet. And so in re-setting, reverse the process, rolling it out where it is to set; drive down the posts, and then raise it and attach it to them. My fence cost $1,50 per rod, and it is a cheap mode of handling or inclosing at that price. I understand now that it is made much cheaper.

I am very truly yours,

Richard S. Fay."

Fig. 4 represents the door of a house, arched with some of this netting as a trellis work.

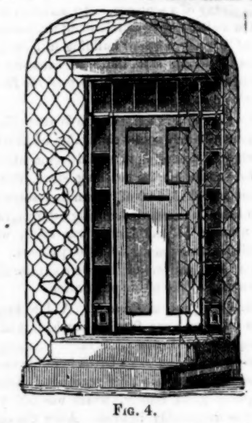


Fig. 4.

Nothing more elegant could possibly be devised than this, which is at once cheap, light, durable and tasteful in the highest degree. There is a still smaller kind of this netting, of one-inch mesh, used for window netting, etc. etc.

For the Maine Farmer.

HEMLOCK SHINGLES.

Friend Editor:—Having read a query in the 11th No. of the Farmer, about hemlock shingles, and being somewhat posted up in that kind of lumber, I will give my experience on that subject. It is an old adage that experience is a good school, but the tuition generally comes high, as the sequel will prove in this case.

Some ten years ago, a great hue and cry was raised about hemlock shingles, they were going to supercede every thing else, &c. Well, in the summer of 1846 I covered a part of my house roof with them, and three years ago they began to show evident signs of decay, and now they are rotten enough to mulch apple trees with, and have got to be taken off this spring and replaced. One of my neighbors also built a nice house the same summer, and covered it with hemlock; he, too, has got to new shingle this spring notwithstanding he painted his twice over when they were put on. Now, in conclusion I would say, that unless a man is able to new shingle his roofs once in ten years, by all means don't use hemlock, unless you can get some of our friend the Doctor's breed, that he says will last as long as pine, then it will do, but we don't have any of that sort up here.

W. P.

North Fairfield, 1855.

Note.—The Dr. can show you hemlock shingles put on by the side of pine and at the same time, which have been as durable as the pine, and both of them pretty well decayed. Both kinds were made of sapling. Ed.

TO FLAX GROWERS.

By a vote of the State Agricultural Society, $400 of the money appropriated by the Legislature to encourage the growth of flax, is to be distributed among the several county agricultural Societies, to be used as they may direct, and $100 are reserved to be distributed by the State Society, in premiums for the same object.

In pursuance of the above vote, the committee on premiums, make the following schedule of premiums to be offered by the State Society, for the above named purpose.

For the best crop of flax seed raised on one acre,	$8,00
Second best,	6,00
Third best,	5,00
For the best crop of flax straw on one acre,	8,00
Second best,	6,00
Third best,	5,00
For the best conducted, and most successful experiment in rotting flax by any of the new methods,	8,00
Second best,	6,00
For the greatest amount of flax cotton manufactured in the State from flax raised in Maine, reference being had to quality,	10,00
Second best,	8,00
For the best essay on modes of cultivating flax, and demonstration of its profitable growth and manufacture in Maine,	10,00
For the best linen thread manufactured in Maine, from flax grown in the State, not less than 1 lb.,	4,00
Second best,	3,00
For the best fine linen cloth manufactured in the State, from flax grown in Maine,	8,00
Second best,	5,00

E. Holmes,
Secretary of Maine State Ag., Society.

April 20th, 1855.

For the Maine Farmer.

SOMETHING FROM MY EXPERIENCE IN PEAR CULTIVATION.

Dr. Holmes:—I propose in this communication, to confine my remarks mainly to one point,—the blighting influence of winter upon the new wood of young trees.

I have now growing in my grounds upwards of sixty varieties of the pear, selected from recommendations of distinguished cultivators and amateur, and late years in particular, of the American Pomological Society. I have endeavored to obtain, for the purpose of trial, nearly every variety of standard excellence. Among all these varieties, the number that is unmistakeably hardy, that invariably escapes the effects of winter, will scarcely exceed ten. As you go round among them at this season of the year you would notice but little difference in their external appearance. The buds look bright, the bark as green and healthy as they did last fall. No one would hesitate to purchase any of these trees from apparent defects. Take a knife and examine them thoroughly, particularly the young wood of last season's growth, cut off the limbs in several places, through the bark into the wood, you will find part of them—certain kinds—exhibit indisputable marks of the effects of winter. The pith will be black, the wood dark, in many instances looking as though it had nearly perished. Press the thumb nail on the bark sufficient to remove it. You will observe it looks discolored underneath, having evidently an unhealthy look. These appearances will vary, according as the trees are more or less injured by the winter. Such trees I do not consider suitable for transplanting. If allowed to remain, there may be vigor enough in the root to restore them partially, if not wholly, to health. But if removed, they will certainly die, (I speak from my own experience) or exhibit only a feeble and dwindled growth. I have found that scions taken from such trees at this season of the year, generally fail. I suffered much on this point, before I knew the cause. For the last few years I have cut the larger part of my pear and cherry scions in November.

Other varieties subjected to the same examination will exhibit none of the appearances above mentioned. The pith will not be dark in the least, no discolored appearance under the bark, the wood live, bright and fresh. Such trees may be relied on as healthy and in perfect condition. Transplanted into suitable soil, and with proper cultivation they will surely live and grow well. I would here remark as a general thing, the older and larger trees become, the better they withstand the effects of winter. Sometimes we have a winter or two that is more favorable, when pears suffer little or no injury. Trees slightly tender will become so well established they will be better able and more likely in future to escape the effects of winter. My trees have suffered unusually the two past winters. Three years ago the winter was remarkably favorable. Very few varieties suffered material injury.

For quite a number of years past, much attention, altogether too much as I think, has been directed to the cultivation of the pear on the quince root. Judging from the advertisements for the sale of imported dwarf pears, and in fact, from all I can learn, cultivators have gone into them with a perfect rush. Am I not right in ascribing this mainly to the fact that imperfect success has generally attended the cultivation of the pear on its own root? This want of success is in part, no doubt, attributable to improper cultivation, but much more still, to not selecting varieties suited to the soil and climate, and not having the trees in a perfectly healthy condition when transplanted.

These imported trees, dry and withered as they are—the most unpromising subjects in appearance that could be imagined—are almost sure to live and grow. The great reason of their success, though often apparently dead as a door nail, I conceive to be their entire freedom from winter blight, when they reach this country. If there is the least vitality in them they are sure to make it manifest; something perhaps may be due to the facility with which the quince emits new roots. Limbs taken from the trees in the process of heading-in, before transplanting, I have frequently used for scions. None that I have ever used are sure to grow.

It is claimed for the dwarfs also, that they are hardier, less liable to winter kill at the north, than the pear on its own root. My own limited experience with them will not enable me to give an opinion of much weight. With one or two hundred that I have tried, I can see but little difference. I can show any person today, in my grounds, trees on the quince, imported two and three years ago, of the Vicar of Winkfield, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre Diel, St. Michael, and several others, all of which are highly recommended as the most valuable and hardy varieties for cultivation on quinces, that are as badly injured by the winter as any trees I have, either on pear or quince.

These dwarf trees imperatively require the best of care and cultivation. For gardens, and other small enclosures, of which, beside the rare luxury of their delicious fruit, they make the most beautiful ornaments, I have no doubt they will do well. If the experience of the cultivators of Maine is of any value, they certainly will. But still, notwithstanding all that can be brought forward in their favor for "the million," the people at large, I have no confidence in them. After years of trial they will be found wanting, and in a measure discarded. For an abundant supply of pears for the market and for family use, the main reliance must be placed upon a very limited number of varieties, and those on their own roots.

If out of all the varieties of the pear that are cultivated, one could be found to take the place among pears that the Baldwin does among apples, it would be a great discovery. It would be well that all who feel an interest in the subject should cultivate a large number of varieties for the purpose of ascertaining the particular kinds best adapted to their soil and situation. The blight I have been speaking of, I have no doubt is greatly modified by circumstances of situation, soil and cultivation, so that a variety that fails in one person's grounds may succeed perfectly well in another's.

I have hitherto deemed it necessary to cultivate a large variety for the purpose of being able to supply as far as possible whatever demand might be made. Another and greater object was to ascertain by trial a few kinds that were perfectly hardy, and that could be relied on with the utmost confidence. Most of the varieties that are in the greatest demand, I have found difficult to raise, on account of winter blight. They grow finely the first season from the bud or graft, and fail to grow the next, unless cut back to sound and healthy wood, a remedy that often fails, for disease in the scion extends to the stock, and both perish together.

I propose to give you a little of my experience with a few varieties of the pear, more with the wish of directing the attention of others to this matter, than with the expectation of communicating anything very useful. I deem it a matter of vital importance that every one that attempts the cultivation of the pear, should be in the habit of thoroughly examining the trees, that he may be able to distinguish those in perfect health from those that are not. I will commence with that most popular of all pears, the Bartlett. With the exception of the Seckel, I have found this the most troublesome of all to rear from the ground. I can do nothing with it. In this climate and in my soil, and I have it in a dozen different places, three miles apart, it will not escape severe winter killing, one year in five. I have at two different times lost my whole stock in a single winter. I have now not a tree that I can cut scions from that I think would live. I examined a few weeks ago quite a number of large, bearing trees, in a village twenty-five miles south of this, for the purpose of obtaining scions that I wished to set for another person, but could find none I was willing to risk my reputation on in setting.

I have three young trees only of my own raising, out of twenty or more that I transplanted for standards, that have borne fair specimens of fruit. The growth of the tree is feeble, and I do not consider them by any means as healthy.

Duchesse Angouleme. Have trees only on quince. Winter kills very badly. Thus far have been very unsuccessful with this variety.

Beurre Diel. Succeeds but little better than the Duchesse.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. These trees on quince have produced abundantly fine specimens of fruit. A scion set in a native stock bore abundantly the third year. Pears small, and of inferior flavor. Young trees not easy to raise. Quite liable to be injured by winter.

Vicar of Winkfield. My experience with this differs materially from that of the Massachusetts cultivators. Young trees are not vigorous, only moderate growers; and they often suffer badly from winter blight. Several trees on quince are badly injured. Scions three years set, in a strong, growing, native stock, are free from blight and promise well. This variety will probably do well.

Seckel. An exceedingly slow growing tree. I have never yet succeeded in raising one from the ground of suitable size for transplanting. Young trees not hardy. New wood sometimes blights in stocks grafted at standard height. I think I shall be successful in grafting them in the tops of standard trees. An old stock, grafted with this variety about twenty-five years ago, bears abundantly every year.

Beurre d'Amalis. A remarkably hardy variety—tree a very strong and rapid grower—very seldom injured by the winter—does first rate on pear and quince. In my estimation, one of the most valuable varieties.

Madeline, or Citron des Carmes. Probably the best early pear. I sold a few trees of my own raising of this variety, several years ago, that gave good satisfaction. Afterwards losing a number of trees from winter blight, I discontinued the cultivation of them. The tree grows strong and rapid, in a very handsome, symmetrical form. I have one standard only, altogether the finest looking tree in my collection;—bore last season, and is now thickly set with fruit buds. Has wintered perfectly well.

St. Michael, or White Doyenne. Two trees, one grafted more than thirty years ago, by my father, the other by myself more than twenty. Bear enormous crops of fair and perfect fruit every year. It is generally known that this variety does not succeed well on the pear stock in Massachusetts and near the seaboard. Here it flourishes perfectly. Young trees of rather slow growth, and occasionally injured by winter. If I must cultivate but one pear, it would be this.

Rostiezer. Not yet very widely disseminated. An early pear, small in size, but of the most delicious flavor—nearly equal to the Seckel. A tree on the quince in my grounds bears abundantly every year. Not yet fruited on pear stock. Tree a wonderfully strong and vigorous grower. Two winters ago, a few quite small trees were slightly injured, the only time any injury has been observed. A variety of the highest promise, one that I think will prove perfectly reliable, for the north.

Flemish Beauty. A tree of this variety, purchased for the Beurre Bosc, ten years set in my grounds, has borne magnificent specimens of fruit. It has grown finely, and I have never seen that it has suffered the slightest injury from the effects of winter. Young stocks grafted from this tree have proved equally hardy. This pear, I am confident, will prove one of, if not *the* best and most reliable variety for extensive cultivation in Maine and New Hampshire.

I can mention but few varieties more, as this communication is already extended much farther than I intended. I must not forget the Urbaniste, a pear of standard excellence; tree a slow grower, and long in coming into bearing; has the reputation of producing abundantly when fully established. If I were called upon to express an opinion as to which is the hardiest of all pears I cultivate, I should unhesitatingly name this.

St. Ghislain, a fine, healthy, rapid, and upright grower, perfectly hardy, has never winter-killed a particle with me.

Bezi de la Motte and Bon Chretien Fondante—healthy and vigorous growers, and perfectly hardy.

But by far the strongest and most vigorous growing pear I have, is a kind I found in the neighborhood here, and usually called the "Jargonelle," the same I sent you last spring. I have growing what I procured for the English Jargonelle, a variety entirely different. This and the previous winter among a thousand trees of the former variety, I have occasionally found a tree or two slightly injured, never before. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, that it immediately recovers. No other kind I cultivate will grow into a tree so quick as this. Thus far this variety has never failed me. It seems perfectly at home in any soil with almost any treatment. It bears young and abundantly, ripens from the first to the middle of August, and is a very saleable pear in the markets here. I feel confident it will prove a very valuable stock on which to graft desirable kinds of slow growth. If any of your readers would like to make a trial of this variety, unless it is already common with you, which very likely it may be, I will send a hundred or two of small trees for $20 per hundred, or I will send seedling stocks of the size of a pipe stem and upwards, tongue grafted with this kind a few weeks ago, and now in my cellar, for $5 per hundred, and will guarantee their success.

Allow me in conclusion to urge the greatest caution in selecting trees for transplanting. It will not do to trust to appearances. Examine the limbs and roots with a knife, and see that they are in perfect health. It can be done without the slightest injury to the trees. The reason of so many failures, I am confident, will be found in the unhealthy condition of trees when set, in not selecting hardy and suitable varieties, and not in any want of adaptedness of the pear stock, for extensive culture here at the north.

John Copp.

Wakefield, N. H., April 16, 1855.

For the Maine Farmer.

NURSERIES, ORCHARDS, &c.

Mr. Editor:—Why may not nursery trees of a much larger growth than is generally furnished by the nurserymen for the market be transplanted with safety, or at least without materially increasing the risk of a loss of them in the operation? Now I know from certain facts, that in old times, or forty years ago, whoever made an orchard obtained trees, seedlings of course, whose trunks were as large as a man's wrist, say two inches thick, and set them without losing any more than we now lose from our little whipsticks furnished by the tree merchants of the country. I tried my best, last spring, and again, last fall, to obtain some good sized trees for planting, but they came like a bundle of twigs, resembling a brush broom in a stable. Many of them have been ruined by our deep snows, and some of them, at this date, are entirely buried in snow, though I have two or three times, during the winter, performed the laborious task of shoveling them out. This shoveling out an orchard is what I do not like, and am satisfied that for this region, especially, we had better obtain, if it be possible, trees of so large a size that their tops will be above the snow.

Besides if these grafted and early bearing trees of this larger size can be transplanted as well, or without materially increasing the risk, it must be much more pleasant in this respect, that we get the fruit so much sooner. This planting an orchard of trees of one or two years from the bud, and then waiting for them to bear, is rather a discouraging operation. I am undergoing it, Mr. Editor, but not with the best imaginable grace, I assure you. And besides, my wife, who is not much of a farmer in her tastes and inclinations, is continually poking fun at my orchard, and wishing to know if this is the realization of *rural* profits and pleasures! I don't like to be laughed at, especially by the ladies.

Has anybody got a few good trees for sale, seedlings or budded, whose trunks will girt from three to six inches? "If any, let him speak."

Bethel, April 2, 1855. Inquirer.

Note. There is no trouble in successfully transplanting trees of the size mentioned by our correspondent, if you *can only get them.* The prudent and discreet Mrs. Glass, in giving directions how to cook a fish, says, "You must first *catch the fish.*" So with the trees—first get the trees. Preserve all the roots on them you can, and then, as the branches on such trees are more extensive than is common on small trees, they should be pruned down so as to correspond with the amount of roots and not overbalance them. Ed.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1855.

DEATH OF CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB, ESQ.

It is with much sorrow that we announce the death of this active and sterling friend to agriculture and to the farmers of the United States, which took place at his residence in New Castle, in the State of Delaware. Our personal acquaintance with him was short, but long enough to enable us to testify to his earnest love for true practical agriculture, and to his active exertions, correct views of the farmer's wants, and eloquent appeals in behalf of them and their occupation. His soul was large and his view extended over the whole Union. We had great hopes that in a few years his labors in the cause of agricultural reform in Congress and throughout the nation would be crowned with good success. Death has cast a pall over these hopes, but his works and his words still live and will yet be productive of great good. The Delaware Republican gives the following sketch of him :—

"It is with feelings of regret that we announce the death of C. P. Holcomb, Esq., which occurred at his residence, Devondale Farm, near New Castle, on Thursday, the 5th inst. He was a native of Connecticut, and, after having studied law, removed to Philadelphia, and soon became a prominent member of the bar in that city. In 1836 or 1838, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, where he served one or two sessions with marked ability and distinction. In 1841 he removed to this State, and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He purchased a fine tract of land, which he greatly improved, erected an elegant mansion house, planted fruit and ornamental trees, and otherwise beautified the grounds. He was a warm advocate of improved culture, and in connection with a few other public spirited gentlemen, gave a great impetus to the agriculture of our county and infused a generous rivalry among our farmers. He was always ready to shoulder his part of the burthen, contributing by example and precept to make not only two blades of grass, but two and three bushels of wheat and corn grow, where but one grew before. His health, however, commenced failing, and in order to restore it, he passed several winters at the South, among the pines, with much benefit. In 1852 he made a trip to Europe, visited the fairs of the farmers, and inspected their horses, cattle, sheep and modes of cultivation. He made some purchases, in order to improve his famous herd of Devons, of which he justly felt proud, they having carried off the first premiums in Maryland and Pennsylvania on various occasions. He returned from his visit abroad in greatly improved health, and with good reason to hope that many years of life would be vouchsafed him. But how uncertain are the things of earth. He visited Washington in the latter part of February or beginning of March, to attend the sitting of the National Agricultural Society, when he contracted a cold, which resulted in pneumonia, and finally terminated fatally. In his death, society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and agriculture one of its ablest advocates and exemplifiers. He leaves two sons, both minors, and many relatives and friends to mourn his early decease. His place in the community, as well as in their affections, cannot be filled, as few in the land possess as great intelligence, as much public spirit, or have the same desire to elevate and protect the calling of the Agriculturist. A series of papers which he wrote over the signature of "A Middle State Farmer," in regard to the "Reciprocity Treaty," attracted general attention, as they thoroughly exposed the fallacy of the arguments used in its favor, and the tendency to make the farmers mere 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' "

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Those who wish to give this fertilizer a trial, are referred to our advertising columns for information where they can find offered some of De Burg's manufacture.

There can be no doubt that this substance is a very excellent fertilizer, *provided, nevertheless*, you get the genuine article.

To do this you must deal with honest men. You cannot tell by the eye what proportion of the Super Phosphate there is in a given amount, and hence it is important that you should obtain it from those in whom you can confide and be sure that you are buying the article that you desire.

In saying this we do not mean to convey the idea that any of the manufacturers of this article would palm off a spurious article, but it may be adulterated after it has left their hands.

An interesting pamphlet has been issued by C. B. DeBurg, containing a great number of statements of the efficacy of his Super Phosphate, where used, and also plain directions for its appropriation to different crops.

THE MAY FLOWER, *and Miscellaneous Writings*.—By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. We have received a copy of this work, just put forth by Mrs. Stowe, and find in it many interesting sketches, some of which have appeared in the newspapers, and others were prepared expressly for this work. The stories show a thorough knowledge of human character, and that the author understands how to show this knowledge upon paper. Our space will not permit an extended notice—but we enumerate a few of the sketches that will be found particularly interesting, affecting, or amusing,—qualities which this book possesses to a large degree :—"Uncle Lot ;" "Love vs. Law ;" "Aunt Mary ;" "Christmas;—or, the Good Fairy ;" "The Canal Boat ;" "Old Father Morris ;" "A Scholar's Adventures in the Country ;" and "Children." But these are but a small portion of the contents of the book, and we assure our readers that they will find it a pleasant companion. For sale by Stanwood & Sturgis.

VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETING. At a meeting of the Village School District, held on Monday last, Wm. K. Weston was chosen Moderator, and Daniel A. Fairbanks, Clerk. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year :—Jos. Baker, Daniel A. Fairbanks, Jos. H. Clapp, J. F. Saunders, and J. G. Blaine. The District voted to raise $2658 for purposes of education, &c., and also to borrow $2500 to build a school house in the vicinity of Orchard Street.

FIRE. We learn from the Ellsworth American, that the barn belonging to William Rand, Esq., of Winter Harbor, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 13th inst., together with all its contents, consisting of one yoke of oxen, two cows, five sheep, four lambs, poultry, two tons of hay, farming utensils, lumber, &c. From the fact that the barn stood some five rods from the house, and none of the family had been in it on that day, after sunset, it is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

MAN DROWNED. On Friday last, Mr. Bartlett Tracy while employed on the S. & K. Railroad bridge, by some accident fell through into the river. He kept himself up for some distance, and when he sank for the last time, a boat was within a few feet of him. We understand he leaves a wife and child. His body has not yet (Tuesday) been recovered.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK.

Mayor Wood publishes an address to the citizens of New York, in which he declares his determination to carry out the requirements of the new prohibitory law just passed by the N. Y. Legislature, so far as its execution may depend on him. We make the following extract :—

"The officer of the law is not accountable for the making of the law ; he is bound to execute it pursuant to his oath of office, though the responsibility of the people, as the source of all political power, cannot be so easily denied. As Mayor, I have endeavored to fulfil this duty. Though sometimes painful, yet it has been performed diligently and impartially. I hope to continue without relaxation. The act relating to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and consumption is now a law, holding the same position as any other law, and until decided invalid by the courts, or amended or repealed by the Legislature, should command the same obedience. So far as its execution depends upon me, I have no discretion but to exercise all my power to enforce it. It is unnecessary for me to express an opinion in regard to legislation of this character, or of this law, not only because that opinion has been heretofore given, but because whatever it may be, I cannot without dishonor shrink from a faithful discharge of the trust confided, whatever shall be the personal consequences to myself. I now call upon the friends of law and order to aid in the performance of this obligation, and in sustaining the laws—a principle upon which rests the corner stone of all our national prosperity and greatness."

The Mayor of Brooklyn has also issued a notice similar to that of Mayor Wood.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. Our readers are aware that the work on this national undertaking has been some time suspended, from want of funds, but it would seem there is now a prospect of its being resumed. The American Organ, published at Washington, says that the Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Association have agreed upon a plan, after mature deliberation, by which a sufficient sum will be realized within the present year to complete this structure according to its original design. The plan agreed upon is a contribution of one dollar from each member of the American party. The Organ says that the work will be commenced by calling on each member of the party in Washington for his dollar, and all lodges, societies and orders throughout the country are exhorted to follow the example.

The Boston Journal is of the opinion that "The reverence for the name of Washington, so much vaunted by the Know-Nothings, is all a sham, if they do not at once respond to the call, and secure the erection of the monument by so simple a plan. Their peculiar organization should enable them to do with ease and certainty."

A NEW FACT IN NATURAL SCIENCE. The trouble with the Cochituate water, which renders it impure and unfit to drink, appears to extend beyond the boundries of Boston. The Boston Traveller relates the following recent discovery, which our readers will perceive opens for research a new fact in natural science, and which the Traveller appropriately heads, "Confirmation of the Fish Theory." Here is the story :—

"The infection of lake Cochituate appears to reach some of the springs and streams in Saxonville, which are not even tributary to the lake. Some of the water in that vicinity appears to be so decidedly *fishy* that the natural process of secretion and filtration in the milk ducts of the cow do not remove the offensive odor and taste from the milk. We are informed that one of the customers of a milkman lately furnished him *ocular* demonstration of the fact—his own olfactories, or other senses, being too obtuse to discover it—by calling him to witness the beautiful gyrations of a fish in the pan just filled from his can. In his generosity, however, it was thrown in without extra charge. This new fact of cows breeding fish we must refer for explanation to the naturalists ; but if the fishy ingredients in the water taint the milk, may we not, *a fortiori*, attribute the impurities of Cochituate to the same cause!

FIRE IN LETTER D. A correspondent writing from Manchester, Aroostook Co., under date of the 12th inst., informs us that the dwelling house of Mr. Otis Eastman, of Letter D, was entirely consumed by fire, about noon of the 11th ult., together with the furniture, clothing, and nearly all of the bedding of the family; also a considerable quantity of provisions, seed, &c., stored therein. The fire originated in a shed situated on the N. E. corner of the house and connected with it; and the wind blowing from that quarter with great violence the flames spread so rapidly that all efforts to extinguish them were useless, and in an incredibly short time the whole building was consumed. The loss of provisions and seed at this season of the year is particularly unfortunate. The whole loss cannot fall short of $1000, on which there was no insurance.

THE LYCEUM. The members of the Augusta Lyceum, at a meeting held on Monday of last week, made choice of the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing season :—

President—Albert G. Dole, *Vice-President*—J. W. Bradbury, *Directors*—Wm. P. M. Means, Daniel Williams, Sylvanus Caldwell, Jr., Jas. G. Blaine, W. A. P. Dillingham, J. L. Heath, E. K. Robinson.

We learn from the Journal, that at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 18th, Wm. P. M. Means was elected Secretary, and Sylvanus Caldwell, Jr., Treasurer.

The receipts of the Lyceum for the season just closed, as reported by Mr. Fenno, the Treasurer, were $682 20—and disbursements $663 18 ; remaining in treasury, $22 02.

A LARGE SHARE OF RELATIVES. A correspondent writing from Dixmont, says, referring to the item we published from another correspondent at Dixfield, that he can beat that story, as he has three children who rejoice in the following extended list of grand-parents, &c.: Eight grand-parents, two great-great-uncles, twenty-one great-uncles and aunts, and fifteen uncles and aunts. The grand-parents are between the ages of 88 and 50, and the great-uncles and aunts are from 41 to 60. Our correspondent thinks this may possibly be beaten "Down East," but he says "Out West" or "Down South," cannot come up to the mark.

LIVING IN NEW YORK. A correspondent of the Boston Journal speaks as follows of the cost of living in New York :—

"The hard times, the Maine law, and all things together, have contributed to raise the price of board at all the hotels in the city. The price of servants has increased one hundred per cent. in two years ; and the Astor House pays $14,000 this year more than the last for servant hire alone. Beef and mutton have increased one-half in price ; eggs sell at three cents apiece ; butter has gone up from 31 to 40 cents per pound ; chickens from 50 cents per pair to 87½ cents and $1 ; and lamb from 7 to 8 cents to 12½ per lb. So that Maine law or no Maine law, prices would be raised in all the hotels in this city. From and after the first day of May, till the new crop comes in, living will be expensive in New York."

POPE'S SPRING-TINE FORK. Our friend Jacob Pope, of Manchester, has got up a new pattern of fork, which is a great improvement. The tines are of elastic steel, light, but strong, and attached in such a manner to the stock that if one should by chance be broken it can be easily taken out and replaced by a new one. You will find them at J. Means & Sons, and now is the time to use them.

For the Maine Farmer.

A LETTER FROM KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR :—The following was taken from a letter which I have received from a young friend who lately went to Kansas, from Lincoln county. Perhaps the facts therein stated may be interesting to some of your readers as they have been to myself.

March 30, 1855.

DEAR ——: We arrived here, in the famous city of Lawrence, on Saturday the 17th, about eight o'clock in the evening, tired and hungry, having traveled all day in a light snow about four or five inches deep. We were greatly disappointed with regard to the size of the famous city, which is certainly not one fourth as large as has been represented in the eastern papers. A young gentleman, who has lived here during the winter, being among our party from Kansas, Mo., to this place, advised us to stop at the Lawrence Hotel, which has been so highly spoken of in the east. But judge of our surprise when we found this same hotel to be nothing but a low shanty, built of mud and grass, having but one room with berths on one side, a table running down the centre, and the trunks piled up on the other side ; and the whole heated by a "patent lukewarm stove." But the worst of all was the table, for some of the dishes looked as if they had not been washed for the last six months. This was the best hotel the city afforded when we came here ; and for all these fine accommodations we had to pay only seventy-five cents per day.

There has, however, been a new hotel (a frame building) opened here this week, and they are laying the foundation for another on quite a large scale. This last is to be built of concrete, I believe, that is, of lime, sand and stone.

There is a great want of boards here for building purposes. There is one steam saw mill, but it would keep four going night and day to supply the demand. There are two stores here, two or three ministers, and any quantity of physicians and lawyers.

The land is all taken up within five or six miles of this place, and, in some directions, for eight or ten miles. I have not traveled much since I have been here, but I should judge from what I have seen, that the soil is good, and will produce abundant crops. The surface of the prairies is not so level as I supposed, but uneven, even quite hilly. There are no swamps here, but numerous ravines, or gulleys, from ten to sixty or seventy feet deep. I think the surface is quite as uneven as some portions of the Eastern States.

It has been quite cold here most of the time since we came into the Territory, even so cold that it was almost impossible to work in the open air.

To-day is election day in the Territory, and there is great excitement in regard to its results. For the last two or three days the Missourians have been coming over into the Territory by scores and hundreds, armed to the teeth with rifles, revolvers and bowie knives. And they openly declare that they have come here merely to vote, and that they shall return home after election. There have quite a number come into this city, variously reported from five to eight hundred. At least, I counted over one hundred wagons, and besides this, one hundred and fifty came on horseback, and still others on foot. One of their leaders made a speech to them last night, stating that theirs was a "just and glorious cause," and "that they were determined to carry out their principles at the point of the bayonet and bowie knife.

I am now boarding about half a mile from the city, at a private house, and the election takes place between here and the city, so that while writing this, I can hear their shoutings, the report of their fire-arms, and the sounds of their drums and fifes. True to their determination, they went to the polls early in the morning, armed and equipped for war, and surrounded the polls, and have not yet (12 o'clock M.) permitted Free State men to vote. The Missourians do not allow Free State men to speak their thoughts on the election ground. One man, attempting to advocate the cause of freedom, was surrounded by several of the "barbarians," and knocked down, when he fled for safety. With a shout they followed him a short distance, and then fired several shots after him, but he escaped unhurt. Probably they did not intend to hit him. Some have brought their negroes with them, and one man put up a slave at auction on the election ground, who was bid off for $750.

LATER. About two o'clock the "barbarians" began to leave the ground, and then the Free State men had a chance to vote. The votes stood, 740 pro-slavery, 250 Free State.

Expenses to this place were about $60 each. Board is three dollars per week.

I have not regretted coming to this place, but think of traveling farther up the Mississippi or Missouri river.

STRAWBERRIES. The New Orleans Picayune of the 9th inst., has the following paragraph, which will give our readers an idea of the luxuries our Southern brethren are enjoying :—

"Our market, yesterday, gave charming proofs of the speed with which spring is opening the way for summer's fruits. Already she showers her own treasures on us with a bountiful grace, strongly emulous of her sister's coming days. The beautiful strawberry decked the stalls in the earlier part of the morning, with what might almost be called profusion."

EARLY APPEARANCE OF THE "SARPINT." Our old friend, the "Sea Sarpint," has made an unusually early appearance, "this season. A telegraphic dispatch from Cape May, Delaware, dated the 19th inst, says that : "a sea serpent 100 feet in length was seen here yesterday. An expedition has gone in pursuit of him, and a reward of $1000 has been offered for his capture."

LIQUOR SELLING IN NEW YORK. A despatch from New York to the morning papers, under date of Sunday last, says :—

"The rum shops were generally open to-day in consequence of the prevailing impression that the law recently passed repeals the previously existing enactment prohibiting the sales of liquor on Sundays, and were patronized beyond all precedent."

NEW DEPOT IN BRUNSWICK. The K. & P. Railroad Company have commenced work upon a new depot at Brunswick, which is to be located between Maine and Union Streets. The Telegraph is quite elated in view of the change, and speaks of the present depot in terms not very complimentary.

ANOTHER BIG 'UN. The big calf, mentioned in our last, is left behind in the race by one owned by Mr. Samuel Blaisdell, of West Waterville, which weighed, when about 16 hours old, 124 lbs. It is now seven weeks old, and it is judged by the butchers that it would weigh 50 lbs to the quarter, if dressed.

WRITING INK. We have received a sample of black writing ink, manufactured by Moses Hanson, Unity. The proprietor warrants it to flow freely, of fast color, and not to corrode the pen. We have a few bottles for distribution.

"A SUBSCRIBER" will find his query answered by reference to our list of agents, this week. The name was accidentally omitted.

MEETING OF THE KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY.

Although the traveling was excessively bad, the meeting of this Society, on the 21st, at North Wayne, was large. The question of locating the Show for the next ten years, was discussed. Wayne, North Wayne and Readfield sent in proposals. The following was the action had upon the subject :—

Voted, That the lot of land to be enclosed for the use of the Society to hold their Shows and Fairs, be not less than five acres.

Voted, That the Trustees be authorized and instructed to fix upon and determine the location of the annual Shows and Fairs of this Society, for the next ten years, which decision and determination to be made before the next annual Show and Fair, and that they shall receive written propositions from individuals and towns for such location, for such time as they shall designate, and that they also shall have authority to locate the next Show and Fair at some place other than that which shall be agreed upon as the permanent place of location.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Camels for the United States. The store-ship Supply, Lt. Porter, will sail shortly from New York, with stores for the Mediterranean squadron, and the Union says that on her return she will bring a number of camels, which Congress has authorized to be imported for military purposes. Major Wayne will go out in the Supply to purchase the camels.

Great Racing. Lexington, son of Boston, has beaten his half brother, Lecompte, in a four-mile race over the Metairie Course, New Orleans—Lecompte having once before conquered him on the same track. Lexington's time at this trial was 7 mmutes 22 1-4 seconds, and Lecompte was distanced on the first heat. Lexington's great time a fortnight ago against Lecompte's 7 minutes 26 seconds, at that time unrivalled, was 7 minutes 19 3-4 seconds.

Business of the General Land office for the Week ending 14th April, 1855. Letters received and registered, 508 ; letters written on official subjects, 438 ; patents written, 1,927 ; patents examined, 3,350 ; patents transmitted, 1,025. During the same period, there have been posted 5,261 entries of public land for cash, with military warrants, declaratory statements, &c., and 6,665 acres of scrip issued.

Accident to Washington Irving. Washington Irving is suffering from the effects of a casualty which occurred on Wednesday, of last week. He was riding on horseback, on the river road near "Sunnyside," when his horse took fright and runaway, throwing Mr. Irving, who was taken up insensble, in which condition he remained several hours, and is not yet entirely out of danger.

Complimentary if True. The Weekly Placer Timesand Transcript, published at San Francisco, says :—"His Honor Judge Waller, in the course of an examination yesterday, remarked in some heat that the lawyers about our courts were a much greater injury to the community than all the thieves and reprobates put together. The legal gentlemen who were present, did not appear to be at all abashed by this little compliment, but seemed to enjoy the laugh at their expense, quite as much as any present. We *have heard* this little insinuation before."

Mock Auctioneers. The frequency with which strangers are cheated by the mock auctioneers of Broadway and Chatham street has determined Mayor Wood, of New York, after the first July next, to refuse to renew the licenses of all auctioneers who have been guilty of malpractices in their vocation. The penalty for selling as an auctioneer, without a license, is $1000.

Important Fact. Where there is danger of death, from the use of chloroform, a shock of electricity will instantly counteract the effects of the chloroform, and restore the patient to consciousness and life.

A Bold Stroke. The New Bedford Mercury, a few days since, mentioned the sale of the ship Fairhaven, at New York, for $30,000. It now appears that the purchaser, who was an entire stranger to the owners, paid for the ship in advance, two spurious ten thousand dollar drafts, the remaining $10,000 to be paid on the delivery of the vessel, and in the meantime borrowed of them fifty dollars to defray an unexpected contingency of personal expenditure. He has now suddenly disappeared, and the obliging owners have lost their fifty dollars as well as their purchaser.

Punctuation. The omission of a single comma will oftentimes alter or materially modify the meaning of a sentence. An omission of this kind in an interesting article about the inauguration of the new hospital building in New York, makes the writer state that "an extensive view is presented from *the fourth story of the Hudson River!*"

The Poor of France. M. De Watterville, inspector of French public charitable institutions, reports that according to official documents there resided in the empire not long since, 338,000 mendicants, 243,0000 of whom had some kind of an abode, the remainder being utter vagrants. The number of poor houses was 9336, which contained more than 1,500,000 paupers. The beggars and paupers of France comprise about one-twelfth of the whole population.

The Earthquake at Broussa. A late English paper contains some further particulars of the earthquake at Broussa, Turkey. Among the buildings destroyed was a Greek building used as a Mosque, which was 1200 years old. Another Mosque of great beauty, which was 600 years old, was irreparably injured. After the earthquake a fire raged for six hours, destroying many houses. The earthquake extended all through the Province, completely destroying a number of villages and killing a great many of their inhabitants. The Emir Abd-el-Kader was a resident of the town, but escaped injury.

Safety Guards for Car Wheels. On the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the trucks of the cars have stout semi-circular straps or guards, firmly bolted to the frames. If an axle breaks, this guard prevents the wheel from leaving the track, and cases have been known where the breakage of the axle has been only accidentally discovered, after the car had been running a long distance.

Short Weight. The indefatigable Mayor Wood is about to make a raid upon grocers and others, in New York, in the habit of giving short weight. A policeman lately purchased what purported to be three pounds of coffee, from a tradesman in the Bowery, which on weighing he found to be only 2¼ pounds, when he made an affidavit of the circumstance to the Mayor, who has determined to have matters of this kind attended to forthwith.

Singular Death. Mr. Wm. H. Whittaker, of Cincinnati, while at breakfast on the 13th inst., eating a piece of bread, swallowed a small hard substance, which lodged near the stomach. Soon after it created so much pain that he took an emetic, and on the next day threw the substance up. It proved to be a piece of shingle nail, about half an inch long, which had been broken, and was sharp and ragged at both ends. It appeared to have been part of a nail used in securing the hoops of a flour barrel, which had got into the flour, and thence into the bread. After the nail came up Mr. W. was easy for two or three days, when inflammation set in, causing his death on Thursday last.

New Missionary Enterprise. It is said that an African Exploration has been formed in England, designed to promote the exploration and evangelization of Africa. The plan of the founders of the society is to establish an African school at Tunis, and thence to gradually extend their influence southward, endeavoring, by the circulation of bibles, and by the co-operation of native agents and missionaries, to drive out the Mohammedan religion, and establish in its stead the religion of the Gospel.

Beauties of the Peculiar Institution. In Gaston, Virginia, on the 15th inst., a boy named Robert Frasier, ordered a negro lad to come and play with him, and as the negro did not immediately obey, he fired a gun at him, the charge of which took effect in his face, tearing part of his nose off, knocking out several teeth, and otherwise severely injuring him. The young murderer in intent, was arrested, but admitted to bail.

Postage Stamps. The Washington Star says the change in the postage law, requiring the postage of letters to be in all cases paid in advace, has caused a tremendous rush upon the department for postage stamps, and at the present time it is supplying the orders of some two hundred post masters per day.

"Doing" Niagara in a hurry. A commercial gentleman recently arrived at Niagara Falls just before midnight. He immediately bought a globe lantern, crossed to Goat Island, examined the cataract, and in thirty-seven minutes had finished up the great American wonder, and was once more on his way to Albany.

The difference fifty years make. The news of the death of the Emperor Paul in 1801, was twenty-one days in getting to London. That of the late Emperor Nicholas four hours and a quarter at the utmost, according to Lord Clarendon's statement in the House of Lords, of the time it had been received at the Foreign office.

Sea Monster. A sea monster was caught near Punta Rossa, on the Florida coast, on the 23d ult., which had a mouth three and a half feet long, and wide enough to swallow a canoe. The space between its eyes measured four feet four inches, its length of body nineteen feet, and breadth nineteen feet, and weighing 3000 pounds.

High Price of Flour. The present prices of flour in New York market are said to be higher than at any period during the last forty years. Within the past few days a further advance of 25 cents has been realized on all qualities.

HOBBS' PATENT REIN-STAFF SCREW. This is a new invention about to be introduced, and to which we call the attention of ship builders, and all others who may have occasion to bend wood into a constrained position. It is to be used more especially in the planking of ships, and is designed to supersede the present ring-bolt method, which is not only tedious, but laborious and expensive. It is also an improvement upon any method now in use.

The apparatus is simply two screw bolts connected by a rein-staff. One end of each bolt is cut with a sharp thread of sufficient strength to hold a great strain. The other end of the bolts are cut with a square threaded screw, to which nuts are fitted. The rein-staff is fitted on to the bolts, and bears against the planks which are to be forced into place, and is followed by the nuts, which are square headed, to allow the application of the wrench, which when turned produce a steady and gradual pressure upon the plank, bringing it home to its desired position without the use of wedges and sledge hammer strokes.

The inventor is Mr. Hobbs of Hallowell, Me., who has associated with him Mr. E. J. Smith of that place, a gentleman well known to the ship building fraternity. They will soon be able to supply all demands of ship carpenters.

[Boston Journal.

SEVERE LOSS BY FIRE. On Monday about noon, the wharf on the opposite side of the river, used by Geo. F. White & Co. as a store house for stock used at their paper mill, was destroyed by fire, with the contents, consisting of bales of rags of the value of about $6000—no insurance. The building was owned by Jonathan Durham, 2d. Value unknown to us, probably some $200. It was at first supposed that the fire came of spontaneous combustion from oil in the rags, but this is hardly possible, as there were persons in the building an hour before,—and rags burning from combustion smoulder for hours before breaking out into a blaze. It is quite certain that this heavy loss comes of carelessness in the use of a pipe. We learn that the friends of Mr. Durham propose to put up another building for him. The wharf was saved by the prompt exertions of Engine Company No. 2.

[Belfast Journal, 20th.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. A little daughter of Mr. Robert Dickson of Cherryfield, aged five years, was instantly killed this afternoon, (16th) by being run over by a lumber-loaded wagon. One of the hind wheels passed lengthwise of her body, and shockingly crushed and mangled it. It is not known how this terrible accident was caused, but it is supposed the child ran between the wheels, perhaps to catch hold of the load, and fell. The driver was not to blame. She had just come out of school, and was going home. The agony of the mother, who lives near the scene of this disaster, on discovering her mangled child, was heart-rending and indescribable. [Bangor Mercury.

THE ERINGO. We learn from the New York Evening Post that the work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, upon the beautiful little barque Eringo, destined for the Arctic expedition, is rapidly progressing. New two and a half inch planking is being fastened over the old, for the purpose of giving her additional strength, and she is to be covered with boiler iron to prevent the ice cutting through. The workmen are lining the ceiling with cork, which is intended to absorb moisture and prevent sweat. The forward hurricane house is in process of enlargement for the accommodation of the crew. Here they will be quartered until the weather becomes so cold in the Arctic regions as to force them to go between decks. The after-hurricane house will be slightly altered for the use of the officers. A new mainmast and bowsprit have been put into the barque.

EMIGRATION OF SWISS PAUPERS, &c. Mayor Wood of New York, in reply, to a letter of inquiry, has received a communication from Mr. Theodore S. Fay of the United States Legation at Berne, in reference to the shipment, by foreign governments, of paupers and convicts to America. Mr. Fay states that he has reason to know that the local authorities of Switzerland have sometimes done this. He some time ago addressed a note to the federal government on the subject, and met with ready and active aid. They issued a strong cirular to all the Cantons, forbidding such proceedings. He believes a large majority of the Cantons have given an assurance not to repeat, and hopes, with the zealous co-operation of the Federal Council to terminate the evil entirely.

THE LAW'S DELAY. A curious incident happened yesteredy in the Supreme Court. Judge Shaw was on the bench, and at the commencement of the docket, number *one* was called, but it appeared that it was not ready for trial. Upon this the Judge arose and stated that he himself, as counsel, had entered that suit long before he became a Judge. When it is considered that he has been on the bench upwards of twenty years, the case may well be considered a parallel to Dickens' Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce.

[Boston Times.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE. On Monday afternoon of last week, the mail train on the Concord Railroad, near Franklin, N. H., when running twenty miles an hour, was thrown from the track by the expansion of the rails by the heat of the sun, which caused a curve in the track. The engine and first passenger car were thrown down a bank a distance of between thirty and forty feet, the second car was turned nearly cross-wise with the track, the two baggage cars were thrown off, but strange to say, no person was killed, no limbs were broken, and no one was dangerously injured.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

For some time past depredations have been committed on the Post Office in this city. The Post office agent, Hon. Virgil D. Parris, having got track of the depredators, succeeded on Fast Day April 12th, in arresting a boy in the very act. The boy disclosed his accomplice, and the two are under arrest, to take their trial before the District court to be held at Bangor in June next.

The method adopted to catch these thieves, was this : Having ascertained what boxes had been robbed, the occupants thereafter changed them for others ; but mail matter was put into them in the same manner as before. A few days prior to the 12th, a letter was put into the box resorted to, which bore the post mark of Turner, which informed the party to whom addressed, that he should on Thursday have a remittance by mail. The letter of advice was abstracted. On Thursday, April 12th, a *decoy* letter containing money, was put into the box, and Mr. Parris placed himself out of sight of those outside, but having an eye on the *decoy* letter as placed in the box.

After waiting some two hours, the young thief took it out, with a key on the outside,—and at the next moment he was in custody. He disclosed several depredations, and the name of his accomplice as before named.

[State of Maine.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT CHICAGO. A strong feeling exists in Chicago, amongst parties interested, against the enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor Law ; and several parties having been arrested under it, a serious riot took place there on Saturday, by which one man was killed and five or six others wounded. In the forenoon, it appears, a procession of intoxicated Germans marched with a drum to Court Square, when the police interfered, and a fight ensued in which knives and clubs were freely used. The police succeeded in arresting the ringleaders and dispersing the crowd. In the afternoon, a more serious affray still took place. About five o'clock, a party of Germans crossed the river, armed with loaded guns and knives, and marched to the Court House Square, which was a signal for the recommencement of hostilities. A policeman was shot by the Germans, and two Germans were shot by the police and dragged to jail.—James H. Rees, a prominent citizen, was wounded by a shot.

By the last accounts, the military had been called out, and artillery posted, (as on a memorable occasion in Boston,) in front of the Court House. [Boston Traveller, 23d.

TORNADO IN WESTERN NEW YORK. On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., there was a terrific tornado in Western New York. At Buffalo the wind was so violent as to tear down fences, uproot and twist off trees, and demolish chimneys by the wholesale. Huge hailstones, big as hens' eggs, fell in large quantities. At Albion the blow was not so violent, but it was very dark. Of the gale at Niagara, the *Buffalo Democracy* says :

"At Niagara—mouth of the river—the extensive car manufactory of Brainard, Pierce & Co., was almost entirely demolished ; damage about $20,000. The building was of wood, some 200 feet long, and about 70 wide. A great number of dwellings were unroofed, and some utterly ruined. The gable end of the Scotch Presbyterian Church was blown in, slick and clean, and the building generally injured. A daguerrean standing in the street was keeled over, and the artist and his little son seriously hurt, the latter supposed fatally. A railroad car standing on the track was lifted up bodily, and carried some four rods. Two schooners, seen just before the blow came up, off Niagara, were not to be seen after it had passed over, and were supposed to have foundered.

At the suspension bridge the blow was most violent, but it was not injured, and no vibration was perceptible when the gale was at its highest pitch.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS OF SLAVEHOLDERS. *Louisville, April* 21. On Saturday last, two hundred citizens of Platte county, Mo., assembled at Parkville, attacked the office of the Luminary, chaged with Free Soil proclivities, destroyed the furniture, and threw the press into the Missouri river. The editor would have been tarred and feathered, had he not been fortunately absent. Resolutions were passed declaring the Luminary a nuisance, and its editors traitors, &c., and an intention to throw them into the river if found in the place within three weeks, and to follow them and hang them if they ever went to Kansas. The Free Soilers were denounced, and it was decided by the meeting that no Methodist preacher should preach in the county, on pain of being tarred and feathered for the first offence, and hanged for the second.

TREATIES WITH THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. Two treaties have been ratified between the United States and the Argentine Confederation, official proclamation of which is made in the Washington Union. The first provides for the free navigation of the rivers Parana and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. The second is a treaty of commerce, and provides that there shall be perpetual amity between the two countries and reciprocal freedom of commerce and intercourse between the people of the territories of each, by sea and land ; that each shall be entitled to all the privileges of the most favored nations ; with all the other usual stipulations of such treaties. The proclamations were signed April 5, 1855.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN CUBA. The Captain General of Cuba has issued orders for the formation of sixteen companies of colored troops, each company to be composed of one hundred and twenty-five men, and to be commanded by experienced Spanish officers. Three of the companies are to be organized in Havana, two in Matanzas, three in Cinco Villas, one at Puerto Principe, and the remainder in the eastern department of the island. The soldiers are to be free men, five feet high or upwards, strong, of good character, and from twenty to thirty years of age; and if the volunteer enlistment does not afford a full complement, the enlistment is to be compulsory. The uniform and equipment of the new colored troops is to consist of a blouse, musket and sabre, and as soon as the companies are formed they are to join the regular army.

LAUNCH OF A BIG SHIP AT ELLSWORTH. On Saturday last, the finely modeled and thoroughbuilt half-clipper ship "Horizon" of 2000 tons burthen, built last season, for Seth Tisdale Esq., was launched in fine style, in the presence of more than five thousand people. This is the largest ship, we think, ever built in Maine, east of the Penobscot river, and it is one of the best. We understand that Mr. Tisdale has sold three-quarters of the ship on satisfactory terms, to parties in Boston. She is to be commanded by Capt Reed of that city. [Bangor Whig.

MELANCHOLY DEATH. Ambrose Arnold, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of Appleton, and formerly a representative to the Legislature, was found dead in a small stream at a short distance from his house on Saturday 14th inst. He left home in the afternoon, for the post office, by a cross route, and it is supposed that, in attempting to cross the stream, on a log, he fell in and was probably stunned and rendered helpless by the fall. The current was very rapid. The body was found a few feet below, entangled in some brush, where the water was about two feet deep. [*Progressive Age*.

EXPEDITION TO THE PLAINS. Active preparations are making for this expedition and the troops are put *en route* as rapidly as possible. Two companies left about the middle of the week, and a much larger force will leave to-day or Monday next. The whole army will be ready to march from Fort Leavenworth before the grass is sufficiently high for forage for the animals attached to the expedition. Something of the extent of the expenditure may be inferred from the fact that 5000 barrels of flour, at $12 per barrel, make one of the items of the account of purchases. It is to be put up in sacks.

[St. Louis Republican, 14th.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WATERWITCH. The Navy Department have advices from the steamer Waterwitch, Lieutenant Commanding Thomas J. Page, which vessel, on the 5th of February, was at the mouth of the Paraguay river. All were well on her. The Lieut. Commanding, in his despatches, confirms all the facts embraced in the account, some time since published, of the firing into his ship by Paraguaya forces, by which one of his men was wounded, and has since died from his wounds.

KANSAS MATTERS.

We have received the Kansas Herald of Freedom of the 7th inst., which contains many matters of interest relative to the progress which is being made in the settlement of the territory, and more especially in regard to the outrages at the recent election. We find in the Herald a corroboration of the statement made by our correspondent, that Governor Reeder would refuse to give certificates of election to the pro-slavery candidates. This paper says that the Missourians waited on Gov. Reeder in person, and "told him he had the choice of one of three things, 'To sign the certificates of election within fifteen minutes, to resign, or hang.' The response was ready : 'Gentlemen, my mind is made up without further advisement ; I shall *hang*.' He had friends in the crowd who would have been at home in a practical enforcement of this threat."

It is also stated that Governor Reeder has determined to submit the recent contested election cases in this Territory to the Attorney General of the United States, for his opinion. The Governor takes the ground that by the act organizing the Territory, he is made the sole judge of who is legally elected to the Legislative Assembly, and that no person is entitled to a seat in that body unless he has a certificate of election, attested by the Territorial seal, with the Governor's signature. The Missourians, however, claim that the Assembly itself is alone vested with authority to examine into contested cases, and decide who are entitled to seats. In several cases the Governor has set aside elections in which there was evidence of fraud, and will order new elections.

The Governor has granted certificates of election to some nine Councilmen and sixteen Representatives.

The Herald of Freedom repeats its former convictions with more confidence than ever, that Kansas will be a free State, despite the blusterings of the Missourians—and urges those who intend to settle there permanently to hurry forward as fast as possible, in order to take part in the new election, which will be held in due time.

Emigrants from all quarters were pouring into the territory, and there was a great demand for building materials. The large building known as the "Meeting House" had been lined in the inside with cloth, and put in a very good condition for the reception and lodging of those who came into the Territory with no other means of shelter. This influx of people had raised somewhat the prices of provisions.

[Boston Journal.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT.—*

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE.

The steamship Nashville, which takes the place of the Pacific, arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing seven days later news. We make the following synopsis of the advices by this arrival :—

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament would reassemble at London on the 14th inst. The return of the quarter's revenue of Great Britain ending 31st March, shows the following surplus on each item over the corresponding item and period of last year, viz: increase on Customs upwards of £221,000; Excise $211,000; Stamps, £55,000; Taxes, £96,000; Property Tax, &c., £3,798,000; Post Office, £46,000; Crown lands, $1000; showing a total increase of nearly £4,500,000. The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending March 5th, have been published, and show a falling of about £2,500,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Some of the Liverpool ship owners who had entered into engagements with the Government, have been notified that their ships will not be required for transport. This, however, is not regarded as any indication of peace.

The London Times devotes a leading editorial to the defence of the Know Nothings.

FRANCE. The French government has entered a criminal prosecution against the publishers of the Belgian edition of the so called suppressed pamphlet relative to the war.

The public of France appear to be well pleased with the projected visit of the Emperor and Empress to Queen Victoria, and it is reported that the latter will soon reciprocate the visit.

It is also reported that in case Napoleon goes to the Crimea, the Sultan will accompany him.

SPAIN. The telegraph announces from Madrid that the Spanish government has demanded the recall of Lord Howden, the British Ambassador, in consequence of his interference in religious matters.

The U. S. corvette St. Louis, arrived at Gibraltar on March 21st from Spezzia, and on the same day the Levant left Gibraltar Bay for home.

GENERAL ITEMS. Our Liverpool Correspondent writing on Saturday morning says: "The week's news may be briefly summed up. In politics we are just where we were, except that the feeling becomes stronger that nothing is left but to fight it out."

The conference at Vienna adjourned to the 9th to await Russia's ultimatum, and the arrival of the French and Turkish Ministers of Foreign Affairs in the City.

There had been a succession of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Russians before Sebastopol for the possession of Rifle ambuscade pits, with much loss.

A battle fought on the night of the 23d, put 3000 men *hors du combat*. We have no details of the affair.

It being the Easter Holidays, there is little other news, Parliament not being in session.

Gen. Weddell's return as Prussian Envoy to Paris, has been countermanded, and Colonel Olbergh, also an attache of Prussia, has been recalled, indicating that the negotiations are ended.

The Vienna Conference having adjourned to the 9th, there was no news from that quarter. The consideration of the third point would be the first subject before the conference, and public opinion was pretty nearly equally divided as to the final result.

Ali Pasha arrived at Vienna on Wednesday, and would take part in the future discussions of the conference.

A despatch from Berlin dated Friday, stated that the Russian party is predominant there, and that Prussia will most likely throw herself into the arms of the Czar, in case of an unfavorable result of the conference.

THE WAR. In the Crimea, the Russian and allied armies are actively employed in strengthening their position, and preparing for the grand operations of the campaign.

Another detachment of the Baltic Fleet has sailed from Spithead, and the flying squadron had already arrived out.

The Vienna Conference met on Monday the 2d inst., but immediately adjourned to the following Monday, the 9th inst., at which time it was expected that the Czar's ultimatum would reach Vienna.

M. Drouhyn De l'Huys, direct from Paris, was expected to arrive at Vienna on or before the 6th, and would place himself in communication with Lord John Russell and his colleagues.

It was confidently expected that the question of peace or war would be decided at Vienna in the course of Easter week.

It is rumored that the purport of M. Drouyn de l'Huys' recent visit to London was to remonstrate against any concession on the part of the English Cabinet.

Another rumor was to the effect that the Allies had resolved to present immediately an ultimatum to Prussia, forcing her to declare for or against the Western powers.

At a council of war held by the allies on the 12th of March, Omar Pacha was present, and it was reported that he desired some assistance, which the French and English generals could not give him. The most expected of the Turks is, that they will not be able to hold Eupatoria.

Telegraphic wires are now established between Lord Raglan's quarters and Balaclava, and the railway is in working order to Kadikoi.

On the 18th a reinforcement of 15,000 men entered Sebastopol, and a body of Russians 15,000 strong were observed to march towards Mackenzie's farm, with the intention of crossing the Tschernaya to advance upon Baidar.

Dr. Hall, the Inspector General of Hospitals, reported to Lord Raglan that there was no diminution of the sick, but that the cases yielded more readily to medicine.

Prince Gortschakoff had arrived at head quarters, and had taken command of the Russian army.

Prince Menschikoff, it was reported, had died on his way to Moscow.

General Canrobert telegraphs, under date of 22d, that the Russian Admiral "Istomin," had been killed, and that the health of the French troops was excellent. He states that in the attack of the Russians on the 22d and 23d of March, they were driven back with the loss of no less than 2000 in killed and wounded, the loss of the Allies being about 600.

The official report of Gen. Osten Sacken, in in reference to the same affair, states that the garrison made a powerful sortie for the purpose of putting a stop to the works of approach made by the allies near the Malakoff Tower. The General adds that the result of the engagement was favorable, inasmuch as he succeded in destroying the works executed by the French—not, however, without considerable loss.

A despatch from an officer in the Crimea states that field operations would commence on the 3d inst., and that all the troops around Kamiesch had received orders to draw nearer to Sebastopol; also that the ships-of-war had been recalled to the Black Sea.

The Convention between Turkey and Great Britain, by which the Porte is to furnish 20,000 troops for British service during the war, was ratified at Constantinople on March 11th.

Nineteen steamships of war, being a portion of the Baltic fleet, sailed from Spithead on the evening of the 4th inst. Among the number was the steamer Duke of Wellington, the flag ship of Admiral Dundas. The departure of the fleet was attended with all the demonstration of enthusiasm which was witnessed last year at the departure of Sir Charles Napier. There are eleven ships yet at Spithead, which will be despatched at an early day.

The Russians have established two fortified camps, each of 30,000 men, one between Mittau and Riga, and the other between Revel and Narva, to defend the Baltic provinces. All the harbors are being blocked up by sunken ships, so as to obstruct the entry of hostile fleets.

FIRE. On Friday, the 13th inst., a new dwelling house was almost totally burned, situated near Bernard Ingraham's. The house was owned by Messrs. Joel and Perley Fiske, who have recently erected it. We understand that its value was about 1800 dollars, and that it was insured for one thousand.

[Rockland Gazette.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

The London Times lays before its readers the particulars of a horrible affair which recently occurred near the Dutch settlement of Transvaal, at the Cape of Good Hope, and which we think can only be paralleled in atrocity among the achievements of modern times by the exploit of Marshal St. Arnaud in Algiers, when he smoked and burned to death thousands of his barbarian opponents who had sought refuge in a deep and spacious cave. In the case at the Cape of Good Hope, the Caffre Indians had murdered, in October last, under circumstances of great barbarity, ten or twelve men and women of the Dutch settlement. Immediately General Pretorius raised an army of five hundred men, and, accompanied by Commander General Potgieter, proceeded on an expedition to revenge the blood of the victims. After an absence of several weeks, they reached some remarkable subterranean caverns, half a mile in length, and from three to five hundred feet in width, where the Caffres had entrenched themselves. Upon his arrival at this spot, General Pretorius attempted to blast the rocks above the caverns, and thus crush the savages beneath the ruins. The peculiar character of the stone, however, rendered this scheme impracticable, and he then stationed his men around the mouths of the caves, and built up walls in front of them. After a few days many of the women and children were driven by hunger and thirst from their hiding places, and were allowed to escape; but every man who came forth was shot dead with their rifles. On the 17th of November, at the close of a siege of three weeks, the besiegers, seeing no signs of life, entered the caverns, and the silence within, together with the horrible odor arising from the bodies of the dead, told how effectually their object had been accomplished. More than nine hundred Caffres had been shot down at the mouths of the caverns, and a much greater number had perished by slow degrees, suffering all the horrors of starvation in the gloomy recesses within.

SUB-MARINE EXPLORATIONS. The bark Emily Banning, which left this port in December last, with three of the Nautilus Sub-Marine Co.'s machines on board, bound on a pearl fishing voyage, is now engaged in exploring the wreck of the frigate San Pedro, on the coast of Venezuela. This frigate, supposed to have on board some two to three million dollars, was blown up at the Island of Margarita, in 1815. Her stern being blown out, the treasure was scattered upon the surrounding sand. Some three hundred thousand dollars have heretofore been taken up, but owing to the inefficiency of the machinery employed, operations were suspended. The company fitting out the E. Banning, ordered her to stop there, and the trial descent of the *first* machine, sent down in 66 feet water, brought up one hundred dollars,—thirty-two dollars being found within the first area covered by the machine, before moving. Other articles, as copper, &c., were brought up at the same time. The Captain, finding the advantage of continuing the work, immediately left for the seat of Government, to secure the necessary privilege, which was granted. Letters have been received from on board, during the absence of the Captain, which represent the operators as "shoveling dollars." It is the intention of the company to blow the fragments of the ship to pieces, securing the copper, guns, shot, &c. The Captain writes, "The bells are all they are said to be." One of the Engineers writes, "I wish you could look into the bell when we are down on the bottom with our spades, digging for the almighty dollar. We can look out of the windows of the bell and see the fish looking in at us. We can take the bottom up in the bell, and get out on the sand, and pick up the bell, and run all around where we like." Two months, it is anticipated, will be sufficient to take up every vestige of the San Pedro; and the captain reports he has another vessel near him in the same depth of water, 66 feet, with fifty thousand dollars on board in specie, and another with fifteen thousand dollars, both of which he will take up before proceeding on his voyage. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE INDIANS. The Santa Fe Gazette of Feb. 24, gives an account of the expedition of Captain Ewell into the Mascalero country, in order to chastise those Indians for recent depredations, committed along the line of the Rio Pecos. Capt. Ewell and Lieutenants Moore and H. B. Davidson left Los Lunas in command of 80 dragoons, the latter end of December, for a scout in the southeastern section of the territory where these Indians have their range. At the Penasco river they were joined by 80 dragoons and infantry under command of Captain Stanton and Lieutenants Daniel and Walker, from Fort Fillmore. Here they were attacked by the Indians at night. The attack was renewed the next morning, the column moving on, fighting as they went, in order to reach the Indian camp. The fight was continued until 3 P. M., when the Indians retreated, having suffered considerable loss. During the fight Capt. Stanton, of the first dragoons, and two men were killed. The camp of the Indians was found and some stolen cattle recovered. The Indians were pursued one day beyond the sources of the Penasco, among the Sacramento mountains, when they scattered in different directions, and the guides could no longer trail them. The troops started back on the 20th of January, and Capt. Ewell reached Los Lunas in eighteen days. The loss of the Indians was from fifteen to twenty. The country in which the fight took place was entirely new, never having been visited by troops before, and is represented as a pleasant and well watered region.

ENLISTMENT OF BOYS IN THE NAVY. The Secretary of the Navy has completed a schedule of regulations for the enlistment and treatment of boys in the navy. They provide that only strong and healthy boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen may be apprenticed, and in all cases the consent of the guardian is requisite. Being enlisted they must be sent to a receiving ship and instructed in seamen's duties. They are not to wait upon the officers as servants, and they are to be formed in classes, and receive instruction from the warrant and petty officers in an elementary English education. After instruction, the apprentices are to be furnished to sea going vessels, and are to be rated as first, second, or third class, according to their deserts—the pay of the first class being ten dollars, of the second class nine, and of the third eight. The boys are not to be allowed spirit rations, and will only be permitted to go on shore in a foreign port when accompanied by a petty officer or a reliable seamen. Three-fourths of their wages are to be retained until the expiration of their term of apprenticeship, and at the same time they are to receive a parchment certificate, and to have preference for promotion over all others, if remaining in the service.

[Boston Journal.

NEW MAIL BOXES. A London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the following account of an important improvement which has been introduced in the manner of packing letters for transportation by the mail steamers between Liverpool, Boston and New York:—

"The old-fashioned leather bags which hitherto conveyed the mails from Liverpool to America, have been thrown aside, and to-morrow for the first time they will be conveyed in yellow pine boxes, each carrying about 2500 letters, and weighing about 90 or 100 pounds. By means of an inner spring an engraved direction, Liverpool, Boston, New York, shows itself when necessary. The boxes are all numbered, and therefore their destination can be easily traced. The lid is fastened down by a screw, counter sunk in a brass plate, over which is the Post Office seal, and this can only, therefore, be wilfully fractured."

THE DARK SIDE. The *Newburyport Herald* says:

"Five of our Kansas emigrants arrived home on Wednesday, with sorry accounts of the country and the condition of the settlers. From what they say, there is no danger that Kansas will become a slave State, till all the rest of the world is overpeopled, for nobody that has strength to walk or money to pay for conveyance, will stop there long. The earth, they report, is actually parched and baked to the solidity of brick, by the long drouth, so that it cannot be plowed, and no vegetation appears for cattle; there is no wood for building, and no water, but in the rivers, to be had. These emigrants are reliable men, but others equally reliable give directly contrary statements and say that it is the garden of the world."

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The last news from the city of Mexico, to the 6th inst., is as contradictory as ever. We first see it reported that General Alvarez had been met and defeated by the Government troops at Cajones. His army was completely annihilated, and he was forced to save himself by flight. All his cannon, arms and camp equipage were captured. *Per contra*, we have the particulars of several defeats of the government troops by the revolutionists. Alvarez is said to be growing stronger and stronger, and is extending its operations. A correspondent of the *New Orleans Bee*, writing from Mexico, April 5th, says:

"The revolution hastens slowly. At the capital, unlike most cities, the revolutionary movement proceeds entirely from the *vis inertiæ*. Some two years ago Arista, without having experienced any serious reverses, was compelled to abandon office and fly from the capital. It is thus that insurrections flourish in this country. Alvarez's plan is to harrass Santa Anna's troops, to defeat them in squads, to separate them, but not to engage decisive battles, not to attack large towns, nor to march against the city of Mexico. This plan, though slow, has already effected serious results. Santa Anna's soldiers in the interior, reduced to half their original number, are almost disbanded, and the leaders are discouraged. Col. Echegaray, in a report addressed to the Commandant General of Guanajuato, says that this war is without the slightest prospect of glory. When the insurgents are numerically weak, they fly and establish themselves at another point; when strong, they fall upon and beat the government troops. This is a faithful picture of the harrassing tactics observed by the rebels."

HORRIBLE MURDER IN INDIANA. The Wabash Gazette says that the bodies of an entire family, seven in number, have been found near that place, evidently murdered some time since.—Suspicion rests upon a man and wife named Hubbard, who are at present in jail, charged with the murder of a man named Boyles. It appears that Hubbard and his wife went to board in September last with a Mr. French, whose family consisted of himself, a wife and five children, who were very poor. Some time in October a neighbor went to the cabin to purchase Mr. French's corn, but was met at the door by Hubbard, who said that the night before a brother of Mr. French had come and carried him and his family to Illinois, and that he had purchased all of French's propery. A few days later, another neighbor was told the same story. No suspicion of foul play were entertained, however, till the body of Boyles was found in the neighborhood, and Hubbard and his wife were arrested upon suspicion of having killed him. Upon searching the house the bodies of the entire French family were found in a pit beneath the floor, all of them with their skulls broken in—the father and mother at the bottom, the oldest child (a girl of fifteen years) next, and the babe at the top. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the citizens of the place that the deed was committed by Hubbard and his wife.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW. The prohibitory law of Pennsylvania provides that no unlicensed person shall sell, or keep for sale, intoxicating liquors of any kind, under penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for a first offence, and imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second offence, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three months. Licensed persons are prohibited from selling liquor in cases containing a less quantity than one quart. Licenses are only to be granted to citizens of temperate habits and of good repute for honesty, and must not in any cas ebe granted to keepers of hotels, restaurants, or other places of refreshment and entertainment. All licensed dealers must give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performances of their duties. All importers, however, who shall vend liquors in their original packages, all duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue, and all manufacturers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, are to be excepted from the above penalties; and druggists are to be allowed to sell liquors as medicines. The law seems upon the whole to be designed, not so much to prevent the sale and use of liquor, as to out off the practice of tippling.

POTATO SWINDLERS. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says that the States of New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania are apportioned off into districts by associations of potato swindlers, by whom the crop is bought up and the prices controlled, subjecting citizens to great extortion. That paper remarks:—

"Hundreds of thousands of dollars are taken out of the pockets of our citizens by the frauds perpetrated in the measure of this vegetable alone, without considering the means taken to enhance the price of the article. Every one is complaining of the famine prices of flour at $12 a barrel; but what is this when compared with the present prices of potatoes? Twelve dollars a barrel is about a fair value doubled; but potatoes at $2,50 a bushel, as sold retail to the poor, is a fair value five times told. No article of consumption has been so much increased in price as potatoes. The nutrition in these is only about 30 per cent., while in wheat it is more than 90; and yet our citizens will use potatoes largely, notwithstanding the price and the manner in which they are robbed."

HITCH IN THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW. A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney for the city of New York, has addressed a communication to Mayor Wood in regard to the new liquor law. He comes to the conclusion that from the 1st of May until the 4th of July there will be no legal prohibition whatever against the sale of liquor—the new law extinguishing the old license system, with its pains and penalties, and providing no fresh ones until the latter date. If this decision proves correct, there will be no law whatever against selling liquor in New York for two months, a suspension of hostilities which will be improved to the utmost by both sellers and buyers. Even if this decision does not hold good, the flood-gates are to be opened by the city authorities, as we notice that the Board of Councilmen have passed a resolution to repeal the ordinance restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday; and another resolution to continue all liquor licenses in force up to the Fourth of July was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion on its legality. As the District Attorney decides that the new law does away with all licenses, we presume everybody will be at liberty to sell as much as they choose until the 4th of July. [Boston Journal.

AN ANCIENT HOUSE. Visitors to Hampton Beach, N. H., well remember the old Philbrick House situated about a mile from the beach, and a famous place of resort to those interested in antiquities. This house, we learn from a correspondent, has within the past fortnight been demolished. It was probably not far from two hundred years old, and has been in the possession of the Philbrick family for four or more generations. It was a garrison house, and was a stronghold for the early settlers in the Indian wars. It was never painted, and presented a most singular appearance, having never, we believe, been remodeled.

In the house were several articles brought from England by the first settlers of the town of Hampton. A gentleman in quest of antiquities visited the house shortly before it was demolished, and in examining an ancient chest of drawers, discovered a secret drawer in which, on opening he found a gold ring and bunch of keys. To whom these articles belonged, or why they were thus concealed, is of course a mystery which will probably never be unraveled. They were kept as choice relics by the antiquarian who has also preserved other articles of rarity. Portions of the timber of the houses were made into canes as mementoes of the old structure.

[Boston Traveller.

REFUNDING DUTIES UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. The proper officers of the Treasury Department are just now busily engaged in collating and arranging the information necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the reciprocity treaty under which certain duties paid on fish and other colonial products are to be refunded, and outstanding duty-bonds to be cancelled. This very great preparatory labor will be finished in a few days, when, it is presumed, the Secretary will promptly make decisions on all the cases of the kind in question, arising under the treaty. One party alone claims at least $25,000 as being due to him under the treaty as above explained.

[Washington Star.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$11 00 @ 13 00	Round Hogs,	$7 00 @ 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 42 @ 1 50	Clear Salt Pork,	10 @ 12
Rye Meal	1 50 @ 2 00	Lamb,	7 @ 9
Wheat,	3 00 @ 3 25	Turkey,	10 @ 12
Rye,	1 37 @ 1 50	Chickens,	8 @ 10
Corn,	1 25 @ 1 31½	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	2 00 @ 2 25	Clover Seed,	12 @ 17
Oats,	40 @ 45	Herd's Grass,	4 00 @ 4 25
Potatoes,	80 @ 85	Red Top,	1 25 @ 1 37
Dried Apples	6 @ 8	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 10
Cooking Apples,	25 @ 37	Hay	14 00 @ 16 50
Winter do.,	75 @ 80	Lime,	1 05 @ 1 10
Butter,	25 @ 30	Fleece Wool,	23 @ 29
Cheese,	13 @ 14	Pulled do.,	21 @ 32
Eggs,	16 @ 20	Lambskins,	4c @ 60
Lard,	12 @ 14	Hides,	4 @ 5

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 19.

At Market 1025 Beef Cattle, 1250 Sheep, and 1800 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $7 00 @ 8 25; first quality $8 50 @ $9 00; second $8 00 @ $8 50; third $7 50.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $80 to $175.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $30 to $70.

SHEEP.—Sales from $3 75 to $9 25.

SWINE.—At retail, from 6c to 7c.

BOSTON MARKET, April 21.

FLOUR.—Western superfine, $10 75; fancy, $11 00; Genesee Extra, $12 00 @ $13 00.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at $1 12, and White at $1 05. Oats, 74 @ 75c. Rye, in lots, $1 60.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $21 @ ton, cash.

Consumptive Cough and General Debility Cured.

BOSTON, June 1, 1854.

Dr. Wilber,—Dear Sir,—Last spring I was afflicted with a severe cough, which had so completely prostrated me, that I was unable to leave my room. My friends considered me in a decline; but hearing of your Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, I sent and purchased a bottle and commenced trying it. I began to perceive its beneficial effects, and am happy to say that after using it two months I have entirely recovered—my cough having left me and my strength returned. Respectfully yours, MARY WILLIAMS.

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by ALEX. W. WILBER, Chemist, 161 Court St., Boston. For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, Oxnard & Co., J. Durgin & Co.; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller; Bath by A. G. Page. 1y51

HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT, And Humor Syrup,

Is the best Medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of all Humors.

It has stood the test of more than seven years; and in offering it to the public we are not ignorant of its operation. We know it to be the greatest *Alleviator of Pain and Suffering* to those afflicted with any kind of humor, and really one of the greatest blessings to mankind ever before the public.

HAYES' PILE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for Piles and all External Irritations. Directions on the bottles. Price, $1. Prepared by Dr. E. D. HAYES, and sold wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. KENT, General Agent for the United States and Canadas, Nos. 5 & 6 Appleton Block, Lawrence St., Lawrence, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by H. H. HAY, Portland; WM. BLACK, Augusta; GUILD & HARLOW, Bangor; WM. DYER, Waterville; J. G. COOK & Co., Lewiston. 1y17

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted bower,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In Gardiner, 17th inst., by Rev. E. Coy, Mr. CYRUS LIB BY to Miss MARANDA M. HARMON both of Gardiner.

In Orneville, 15th inst., by J. H. Macomber, Esq., Mr. ALMON SPRAGUE to Miss SARAH JANE HOXIE, both of Orneville.

In Bangor, 12th inst., by Rev. A. Battles, Mr. ELBRIDGE G. MAYO to Miss FRANCES WHITNEY, both of Orono.

In Unity, 21st ult., by Rev. T. J. Sweet, Mr. ALBERT B. FARWELL of Unity, to Miss CAROLINE M. HATCH of Liberty. By the same, in Clinton, 31st ult., Mr. THOMAS BURRILL to Miss SARAH BARRETT, both of Clinton; by the same, in Vassalboro', 9th inst., Mr. JOHN STEVENS of Chlon, to Miss SOPHIA H. SMALL of Vassalboro'; 10th inst., Mr. LUTHER MORRISON to Miss ELIZABETH H. COLEMAN, both of Vassalboro'.

In Patten, 8th inst., by Rev. Cyrus Case, Mr. A. K. BRADFORD of No. 6, Range 5th, to Miss CHARLOTTE WEEKS of Patten.

In North Anson, 12th inst., by T. Gray, Esq., Mr. JOHN PARLIN, Jr. to Miss ABIGAIL ROBBINS, both of Anson.

In Dexter, 12th ult., by Rev. E. A. Helmershausen, Mr. SEWELL BOND to Miss CAROLINE M. HOLBROOK, both of Dexter.

In Grafton, 12th inst., by Isaiah I. York, Esq., Mr. IVORY McK. SMITH to Miss ORINDA L. TOWNSEND, daughter of the late Dea. Noah Townsend, all of Grafton.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run.
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In Fayette, 5th inst., of consumption, BENJAMIN FARRINGTON, aged 65 years 8 months.

In East Readfield, ABIJAH UPHAM, aged 73.

In Township Letter G, 5th inst., BYRON SUTTER, aged 66.

In Hallowell, 13th inst., INCREASE W. PAGE, aged 83.

In Readfield, 8th inst., suddenly, HANNAH I. BRAINARD, wife of A. W. Brainard, and daughter of the late Rev. Jason Ewing, aged 31.

In Wiscasset, 4th inst., Col. JOHN ESTRIDGE, aged 69.

In Hampden, April 17th, SARAH J. HAMLIN, wife of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, U. S. Senator, and daughter of Hon. Stephen Emery of Paris.

In Brunswick, 6th in t., STANWOOD DUNNING, aged 50; 8th, Capt. JAMES WOODSIDE, aged 87.

In Lewiston, 10th inst., LYDIA DAVIS, widow of Jackson Davis, formerly of Oldtown, and daughter of John Taber, formerly of Portland, aged 74.

In Auburn, 17th inst., WILLIAM TRUE, aged 84 years 6 months and 25 days. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

In Topsham, 7th inst., SALLY WINSLOW, relict of the late Samuel Winslow, aged 84.

In Winthrop, Mrs. PATTY COBB, relict of the late Nathan Cobb, aged 72.

In Roxbury, Mass., FRANKLIN HOWARD, son of Capt. J. C. Howard, of Winthrop, aged 19. [Erroneously inserted in a former number.]

At Kendall's Mills, 19th inst., GEORGE PACKARD, son of Luther Packard, of this city, aged 27.

In Farmington, 9th inst., EMMA R. HEWINS, wife of Daniel C. Church, Jr., aged 27.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

NEW SHAWLS, NEW SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS, Mantillas, Parasols, Fans, Mitts, Hosiery, Linens, Housekeeping Goods, Domestics, &c. &c.

W. JOSEPH & CO. invite attention to their large and choice stock of

Foreign & American, Staple & Fancy Goods.

A very extensive and elegant assortment of Embroideries, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, and Veils, may be found.

The goods will be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Come and examine them before you purchase elsewhere.

W. JOSEPH & CO.,
Corner of Oak and Water Streets.
April 23, 1855. 1tf

C. B. DE BURG'S NO. 1 SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

HIGHLY charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers.

Mr. DeBurg has so improved his Super-Phosphate the present season, by an increase of Ammonia, &c., that the effects of its application may be confidently expected greatly to exceed those which have heretofore resulted from its use. Every bag bearing his name will be just what it purports to be.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished Farmers tried many experiments the past year, side by side with Peruvian Guano, and other manures, with universal success. It is conceded to be the cheapest and most valuable manure in use.

All bags will be branded "C. B. DeBURG'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME."

Orders promptly answered by

GEORGE DAVENPORT,
AGENT FOR THE MANUFACTURER, 14 COMMERCIAL ST., BOSTON.

N. B.—Pamphlets, containing Reports, testimonials, instructions for use, &c., forwarded on application.
April 23, 1855. 8w18

DEPOT FOR FERTILIZERS.

AGENCY FOR DE BURG'S NO. 1
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Best Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Ground Bone, and Ground Plaster, Poudrette, Lodi Manufacturing Company, Pulverized Charcoal, and Sulphate of Ammonia.
ALSO FOR SALE
Grass Seeds of reliable quality.

GEORGE DAVENPORT,
No 14 Commercial, corner Chatham Street, Boston.
April 23, 1855. 8w18

NOTICE.

THE Superintending School Committee will be in session for the purpose of examining those who propose teaching in town the coming Summer, at the Outlet School House, May 5; the School House at Getchell's Corner, May 12; the Brick House on Cross Hill, May 19; the Marble House, June 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARREN PERCIVAL,
T. C. CHADBOURN,
GREENLIEF LOW,
} Sup. School Com. of Vassalboro'.

Vassalboro', April 20, 1855. 18

Notice to School Teachers.

THE Superintending School Committee of this city will be in session at the office of JOSEPH BAKER, Esq., over Anthony's Fur Store, on Friday, May 4th, 11th and 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of examining persons proposing to teach in our Public Schools during the Summer term.

Persons proposing to teach as above, will save the Committee and themselves much trouble and disappointment by being present at the times specified.

E. B. WEBB,
P. S. PERCIVAL,
Augusta, April 20, 1855. 18 JOSEPH BAKER.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH,

THE organ of modern Spiritualism, Fourth Vol. commences in May. It contains the fullest record extant of Current Facts and opinions on Spiritual intercourse. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $2 PER ANNUM; also, all spiritual books for sale by PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, 342 BROADWAY, N. Y.

P. S.—A Catalogue of Spiritual Books sent on application. 3m18

EMPLOYMENT!

COMPETENT PERSONS WANTED, to introduce a valuable article, just discovered, into every family in the Union. This is a rare opportunity for young men out of employment, and those who wish to change theirs for one lighter and more lucrative. Active and Enterprising Young Men are now clearing $3,00 to $5,00 per day. Further information in regard to the business may be had by enclosing a postage stamp, and addressing the proprietors. To secure a good chance address immediately, as but a limited number will be engaged. FAIRBANKS & LOVELL,
10w15 HAVERHILL, MASS.

"GARDINER HOUSE,"

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

WILLIAM G. DINSMORE, (formerly of Norridgewock,) having leased this fine Hotel, begs leave to call the attention of his Eastern friends and the traveling public generally, to the superior inducements he is enabled to offer them.

The "Gardiner" is a new four story fire proof brick building, completely and handsomely furnished, situated on the corner of Battery and Vallejo streets, commanding a perfect view of the beautiful harbor, and in the immediate vicinity of the landing of the ocean and river steamers. The table will always be supplied with the design of pleasing the palates of its patrons, and the charges—in accordance with the times—moderate. All who may favor this establishment with their patronage, may be assured that every possible courtesy will be extended them by the proprietors.

WILLIAM G DINSMORE,
MRS. A. LEWIS.
April 23, 1855. 18tf

WOODS' NURSERIES.

THERE are offered at these well known Nurseries, this year, an unusually large number of FRUIT TREES, of all descriptions. The collection of standard Pears is very large, numbering, probably, more than any Nursery in the State, and embracing all those varieties which have been proved adapted to our soil and climate. More than 3,000 Pear Trees, the standard varieties, on seedling Pear roots, in a bearing state; many of them being from 12 to 15 feet in height, and well proportioned.

5,000 Pear trees from two to four years on the bud, straight and thrifty, embracing over one hundred different kinds.

10,000 Apple Trees, forty varieties, from three to six years on the bud.

1,500 Cherry Trees, a good selection, from two to four years old. Besides Dwarf Pears and Plums, many desirable kinds. Our attention is given *entirely* to fruit. Purchasers are reminded that forest trees, vines and shrubbery are not to be found in these Nurseries. When desired, selections will be made for those ordering trees by mail, for doing which we offer an experience of twenty years.

EPHRAIM WOODS.
Salem, Mass., April 23, 1-55. 18

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he resides situated in Fayette, about 14 miles west of Fayette Mills. Said Farm contains about 165 acres of good land, divided by good stone wall into lots suitable for mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland. There are upon the premises a good one-story and a half house, two good barns, with all other necessary out-buildings, all in good repair and nearly new, and three excellent wells of water. Said Farm will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH PALMER.
Fayette, April 20th, 1855. 3w18

Barn Door and Gate Hinges.

1500 POUNDS assorted sizes, for sale low by
S. S. BROOKS.
Augusta, April 23, 1855 18

MRS. PAGE,

Teacher of music,—Singing, Piano Forte, &c.

TERMS:—From $6 to $8 per quarter.

References.

Mrs. W. K. WESTON, D. C. STANWOOD, Esq., Rev. W. A. P. DILLINGHAM. Residence at Rev. Mr. Dillingham's.
Augusta, April 16, 1855. 17

STORE FOR SALE.

THE Store and Land now occupied by FULLER & SAWTELLE will be sold at a bargain with the terms easy. Enquire of S. TITCOMB, Esq., Augusta, or C. A. BIRD, 161 Salem St., Boston, Mass.
April 23, 1855. 6w18

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS! a large and fine assortment of fresh seeds at WILLIAM DYER'S.
Waterville, April 23. 18

FLOWER SEEDS, an assortment at WILLIAM DYER'S.
Waterville April 23, 1855. 18

Notice.

EDMUND G. DOE, having disposed of his interest as a dealer in Boots and Shoes, to the MECHANIC'S ASSOCIATION, has to request that all persons indebted to him may make immediate payment.
Augusta, April 23, 1854. 3w18

Anti-Corrosive Commercial Ink.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing a good article of Blue-Black WRITING INK, which has a fast color, flows freely, and will corrode the pen very little if any. This Ink is put up in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale wholesale and retail, by M. HANSON.
Unity, Me., April 22, 1855. 4m18

A NEW AND IMPROVED
PATENT SCYTHE SNATH, MADE FROM WROUGHT IRON.

LIGHT, FIRM and DURABLE, and pronounced by very many who have used them for two seasons past, superior to any other Snath.

Manufactured only by LAMSON, GODDNOW & CO., (long known as makers of Lamson's Patent Wood Snath,) and for sale at their Warehouse, No. 7 Gould Street, N. Y., and by the Hardware and Agricultural Trade generally throughout the country. 3m18

DR. WARREN'S COD LIVER OIL, Phosphate of Lime and Sugar of Milk, for sale by WM. DYER.
Waterville, April 23, 1855. 18

Seed Time.

ORANGE, Carrot, Ruta Baga, Turnip, Sugar and Mangel Wurtzel Beet SEEDS, by the pound or smaller quantity, for sale by WM. DYER.
Waterville, April 23. 18

GRASS SEED.

COLBURN & FAUGHT have for sale all the varieties of Grass Seed usually cultivated among us, such as Herds Grass, Red Top, Northern, Western, and Canada Clover Seed, wholesale and retail.

Also—Oats, Peas, Beans, and Barley; Long Orange Carrot Seed and Garden seeds of all kinds.

And they also keep on hand Lime, and a general assortment of Groceries, which may be found at their store on

Water St., North of Kennebec Bridge.
Augusta, March 19, 1855. 3m13

EVELETH HOUSE, FOOT OF MOOSEHEAD LAKE,

GREENVILLE, ME.

CROSSMAN & SHAW,
PROPRIETORS.

AS A SUMMER RETREAT, for Hunting, Fishing and Bathing, and for Beautiful Scenery, this House and Location is unsurpassed. 11

ARNO A. BITTUES, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, PORK, LARD, CHEESE, *FISH AND SALT,*

No. 1 Smith's Block, Augusta, Maine.

☞ SALES FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

CHARLES H. MULLIKEN, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

WOOL AND WOOLSKINS, HIDES AND CALFSKINS,

One Door North of Post Office. Augusta.

GRASS S

The Muse.

For the Maine Farmer.

A PILGRIM BARD'S ADVICE.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

A pilgrim wanderer am I,
A roving hither, thither;
Now basking, neath a sunny sky,
Now facing wintry weather;
Sometimes I pluck a rosy bud,
Or catch a stinging nettle,—
Now Joy may rouse my languid blood,
Care try my sterner mettle.

Whiles up her rough and rugged hill
Ambition's steps I follow,
Or saunter leisurely at will
Down quiet Easy Hollow.
Oft have I tried, with prudent mein,
To make my fortunes better,
As oft Disaster came between,
And clanked her galling fetter.

When Wisdom proffered me her hand,
Success, her eldest daughter,
Drew to my side with looks so bland
A miser would have bought her:
But in a trice the jade was gone,
And in her place stood Folly—
My golden "nugget" turned to stone,
My mirth to melancholy.

I've timed the dance in lordly hall,
To stately chaunt and measure,
And 'neath the low browed cottage wall
Have shared in rustic pleasure;
From Love and Friendship's gay parterre
I've gathered plants of beauty,
And flowers and fruits both rich and rare
From sterner paths of duty.

Thus I have had my grief and glee,
My days of peace and trouble,
Yet ever seemed it strange to me,
Care's team was always double!
But let it go;—for every squeak
Her grating cart is giving,
Let's plant a smile upon the cheek,—
There is "no pay" for grieving.

Existence here was never made
A chain of diamonds, endless,
And tho' the best are oft betrayed,
No man is wholly friendless.
This truth I've learned, nor is it drawn
From an ignoble fountain—
Too oft we make, at early dawn,
Life's gentle hill a mountain.

Then hearken to the Pilgrim's song,
A moral may be in it:—
The *lazy* hours are always *long*,
Wealth lies in every minute.
Should Fortune frown to-day, be sure
Her face will change tomorrow;
From occupation health procure,
Then you may laugh at sorrow.

Beverly, C. W., April 2, 1855.

The Story-Teller.

MOTHER'S COOKING.

BY MRS. CAROLINE A. SOULE.

The countenance of Mrs. Lawrence wore a somewhat troubled expression as she seated herself at the dinner table, and the shadow deepened as she passed the plate of bread to her husband. It was not quite done. In the centre of each slice was a small spot, not larger than a half dollar, but still a spot that was not baked through. It was not raw dough, but a little, just a little "soggy." Not every one would have noticed it, not every one would have troubled themselves to say anything about it, and not every wife would have cared whether or not her husband did notice it, but Mrs. Lawrence knew "Harry" would notice it; she knew he would remark upon it, and she knew those remarks would rankle in her sensitive heart—hence her anxious look.

It was as she expected. As Mr. Lawrence laid the slice he had just taken beside his plate, he exclaimed in rather a querulous tone—

"Heavy bread, again, as I am alive! It does seem to me as though we might once in a while have some that is light and fit to eat. It is enough to scare a man's appetite, let him be never so hungry, to have such stuff as this set before him."

"The bread is not so heavy, my dear," said his wife mildly. "It is very light, and with the exception of a small spot, baked nicely. I set the 'emptyings' myself and wet the dough, lest my new girl should spoil it, and had I not been called out of the kitchen to receive company, I should have tended to the baking. As it was, she drew it out from the oven a few minutes too soon. But it is nice, light bread; and as Bridget said good naturedly, when I pointed out the fault, 'the master may cut out the damp spot, and I'll eat it myself.'"

"But Mary, almost every time you bake, something is the matter, and I can't see why it should be so."

'Don't, pray make me out so bad a housekeeper as all that," said his wife pleasantly, though a close observer might have noticed a tiny tear nestling in the corner of her hopeful eye—"don't, pray. It is not oftener than once a month that anything happens to either bread, cake or pie. But as they say, accidents will happen in the best of families, so there will, once in a while, failures happen to the best of cooks. I never knew one yet, but had once, in a while, bad luck."

"Bad luck," responded her husband rather contemptuously,—"that phrase ought to be banished from the kitchen department. My mother,"—and the blessed name was emphasized powerfully—"my mother has cooked these forty years and more, and never had bad luck. I tell you Mary, you should eat some of her bread once. It makes my mouth water to think of it. I shall never again eat such victuals as she used to cook."

This was the point which Mrs. Lawrence always dreaded. She had heard so much about "mother's cooking" that the slightest allusion to it made her nervous. She could bear to be fretted at if everything was not quite to the taste; she could endure to remain shut up in the close kitchen, morning after morning; though she knew other young wives, mates of her girlish years, were promenading the pleasant streets, because she loved her husband tenderly and truly, and it was a pleasure to minister to his rather dainty palate, while to be fretted at sometimes, she knew was a part of every woman's experience, and one she must have to bear with a smiling face, through the heart ached ever so sorely. She could even have borne to have been called careless, extravagant, wasteful, though she knew the adjectives would have been misapplied, because in all those things she could have proved to her husband, she was daily amending; but to be censured because she did not cook like his mother, was more than she could bear patiently. It was a hopeless case, for no wife ever did cook like a man's mother, and for a good reason, too. Mothers have the appetites of little growing boys to deal with, while the poor wife has the fastidious tastes of a matured man, and mayhap too, of one who *loves to eat!*

She did not reply at once to her husband. She could not, indeed, for there was a choking sob struggling in her throat. But with woman-like heroism she swallowed it whole, and then said, pleasantly—

"I know, Harry, your mother is a paragon of a cook, for all mothers are, and I should like dearly to eat some of her nice victuals. I do wish," and here her voice assumed an earnest tone, "I do wish you would take me to see her, and let me serve an apprenticeship with her. I assure you I would willingly cook as she does, if I only knew her way, and then its too bad, too; here we have been married almost two years, and I have never seen one of your relatives. Come, let's give up going to New York this fall, and go out into the country to your father's,—won't you?"

Mr. Lawrence did not answer at once. He was, in truth, a little ashamed of the only reason which had so long deterred him from introducing his wife to the paternal homestead. She was a city born and city bred woman, had been matured in affluence, and always mingled in fashionable society; and he did hate to have her see the contrast between his lowly home and countryfied relations, and her stately residence and genteel friends. It was a reason to be ashamed of and he knew it, for not holier were the associations that clustered around the city home, nay, not as holy were they as those which clung to that low, brown home, with its mossy eaves, its arching elms, its rippling spring, its beaming garden, its straggling orchard, its broad sweep of meadow, and its dim, old forest, so like a picture, with its lights and shades.

And well too did he know that in all that makes true men and women, in sterling integrity, in fixedness of purpose, in warmth and devotion of heart, the aged parents whom he had left years before under that humble roof, would stand, to say the least, side by side, with those who had claimed the young affections of his wife. Yes, Mr. Lawrence was ashamed of the reason that had so long deterred him from introducing to his parents the gentle one whom their only son had chosen for his life companion, and so, though he put her off with an excuse at dinner, yet afterward, when they sat together on the sofa, enjoying that half hour's chat which he always allowed himself, he assented to her wish, and that day week was decided upon as the one which should present Mary to his friends, and as she laughingly yet earnestly said, present her to some of mother's victuals.

"I will write them to-day. They have a mail on Thursday, and if they do not receive it then, why Saturday will carry it, and as they are always at church, they will get it on Sunday. We must always make some allowance to country mails. But if they get it Sunday, there will be time enough ere Tuesday noon, for a deal of cooking; and I tell you, Mary, such a chicken pie as you'll see in the centre of mother's table——"

"You have'nt eat since you were a boy," interrupted she pleasantly. "O, I'm so glad that you're going. I shall make me a new check-apron this very afternoon, for I mean to be in the kitchen or pantry all the time. You'll never talk of mother's victuals after this visit."

"Only to say this tastes like hers, and that will be praise enough, I suppose," and the young husband, now all good nature, kissed the soft and beautiful cheek that was presented, and went on his way, feeling for the time quite satisfied with his darling wife, although her victuals did not taste like those of his boyhood's board.

The next Tuesday morning found Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence on their way to the olden home of her husband. Four hour's ride in an express train left them within ten miles of the place. A carriage was hired at once, and they proceeded. As they entered it, Mr. Lawrence observed gaily, "our horses, poor as they look, can easily carry us there by noon—we shall be in good season for the chicken pie!"

"And shall doubtless do justice to it," responded the wife. "I hope it will be wide and deep."

"Never fear—I know them of old," said he, and giving the word to the driver, they were off, and after passing many a rich and pleasant field, and now and then under the shadow of patches of woodland, they turned about noon into what seemed a long grassy lane. A beautiful light played in the husband's eye as they rolled along, and he whispered softly, as though he feared to break a holy spell, "this is the homestead road. I've played on its sunny banks many an hour, with the only brother heaven ever gave me; and along this we passed when we carried him to his little grave. O, it is lined thick with autumn flowers, but thicker are the spring-time memories that cluster here," and he turned his head and wiped away a tear.

A moment after and they drew up before a little low-roofed house, brown and mossy, but neat and cheerful, with rich festoons of clinging vines hanging all about it, and a garden path rich with blossoms. But to the surprise of Mrs. Lawrence, no one came to the gate to meet them, nor did any one seem waiting on the threshold. A shadow passed over the lovelit brow of her husband, and as he assisted her to alight he said pettishly, "my letter must have failed—what a nuisance these country mails are. But we shall find them at home, for mother never goes anywhere," and drawing his wife's arm within his own, he led her up the grassy pathway. Just as they reached the steps, the door was opened, and a little, old fashioned woman, dressed in "short gown and petticoat," advanced to meet them. Ere Mrs. Lawrence had time to conjecture who it might be, the wrinkled hand was clasped by Mr. L., while the words "my mother, my dear mother," "my son Harry, my dear boy, is it you!" revealed to her in whose presence she now found herself.

"And this is your wife," said the old lady, turning to her kindly and taking her to her bosom as she would a long absent daughter. "You are welcome, child. God bless you and spare you to him these many a year, for I know by his looks you have made him happy indeed. Come in child, come in," and she ushered them into a cheerful kitchen, and was soon busy in assisting them to rid themselves of the dust that had gathered upon their clothes and in carrying off the outer garments to her nice, spare room.

"But why in the world, Harry," said she, when they were comfortably seated, "did'nt you let us know you were coming, that I might have fixed up a little and had something good for your dinner. You'll have to take farmer's fare now—its pot luck to-day."

"If it's only some of mother's cooking, it will do, I know," said the young wife; "for Harry has talked of your victuals at nearly every meal since I have known him. And I've come on now, not only to see you, but to have you teach me your ways, that I may make him love me all the more. You will show me, won't you, now, mother?"

"That I will, child," said the old lady kindly, her heart won completely by the gentle ways of the new daughter. "But if Harry thinks my cooking tastes as it used to, he will be mistaken, I guess. Now that he's lived so long in the city and fed on its dainty fare, his mother's homely meals wont relish half so well."

"Yes they will, mother," said her son, emphatically. "And I want while I am here now, you should cook just as you used to; I want the old fashioned taste."

"Well, I'll try and suit you, my boy, but go now, and find father; he's somewhere about the farm, and be spry, too, for dinner will soon be ready," and she bustled about to complete her preparations.

Mrs. Lawrence watched her intently. The cloth was soon laid, and neatly, too, but in the same style which had been prevalent, when the now aged woman came a blooming bride to her home. The linen was faultlessly white, but it was home-made, and not as fine even as that which her son used for his servant. The dishes were free from lint and "fairly shone," but they were common blue-edged white ware, such as her son used for baking upon, while the cutlery, though polished with labor, was of such uncomely shape, that it seemed to the observer she could never handle it, and she looked in vain for silver.

But when the old lady prepared to dish up her dinner, she watched her closer than ever, and a mischievous smile lurked in the dimples that nestled so cosily on her soft cheeks. Would Harry, could Harry relish now such victuals as those! A huge platter was brought from the buttery, to the broad old hearth, and then the iron cover removed from a pot of ample dimensions. First, the old lady took from it a piece of salt pork, all dripping with fat; then followed a mass of boiled cabbage; beets, ruddy and so plump; carrots, golden as sunshine, and potatoes bursting their brown skins, as though in haste to be eaten, and all like the meat, dripping with grease. Mrs. Lawrence expected, of course, each would be placed on a separate dish, the water pressed from the cabbage and moulded into comely form, the beets and carrots sliced and seasoned, and the skins removed from the potatoes. But not so. Proudly, as though it were the dish of "four and twenty blackbirds," "fit to set before a king," the good mother carried it to the table and depositing it in the centre, said pleasantly—

"There is a real old-fashioned dinner, and I hope it will taste to Harry as it used to," and she turned and went again to the buttery to fill out the unoccupied space. There was a large plate of bread, which her daughter thought must be some of that rye bread of which she had so often heard her husband speak in such high terms, for it was different from any bread she had ever seen; then there were pickles and apple-sauce, and some late cucumbers sliced in vinegar with onions, and stewed pears, sage cheese and dough-nuts, and lastly, fresh from the cellar, a ball of sweet, golden butter.

"I have'nt a bit of pie or pudding in the house," said the good mother, "but I only yesterday fried up a great pan of doughnuts, and I'm dreadful glad on't now, for Harry, when he was a boy, used to say he could eat half a peck, any time."

Harry's wife compared the masses of fried dough, each one as large as a farmer's fist and as brown, with the delicate, fairy like crollers she had been wont to set before him at tea, and wondered mentally, if Harry, now that he was a man, would not prefer a half peck of hers. But she said nothing, about the dinner, we mean, and waited patiently till he should return, to see how he would manage to dispose of the hearty and bountiful meal.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

THE UNKNOWN GUEST.

A Reminiscence of the Revolution.

One pleasant evening in the month of June, in the year 17—, a man was observed entering the borders of a wood, near the Hudson River, his appearance that of a person above the common rank. The inhabitants of a country village would have dignified him with the title of "squire," and from his manners pronounced him proud; but those more accustomed to society, would inform you, that there was something like a military air about him. His horse panted as if it had been hard pushed for some miles; yet, from the owner's frequent stops to caress the patient animal, he could not be charged with want of humanity, but seemed to be actuated by some urgent necessity. The rider forsaking a good road for a bye-path leading through the woods, indicated a desire to avoid the gaze of other travellers. He had not left the house where he inquired the direction of the abovementioned path, before the quietude of the place was broken by the noise of distant thunder. He was soon after obliged to dismount, travelling becoming dangerous as darkness concealed surrounding objects, except when the lightning flash afforded him a momentary view of his situation. A peal louder and of longer duration than any of the preceding, which now burst over his head, seeming as if it would rend the woods asunder, was quickly followed by a heavy fall of rain that penetrated the clothes of the stranger ere he could obtain the shelter of a large oak which stood at a little distance.

Almost exhausted with the labors of the day, he was about making such disposition of the saddle and his over-coat, as would enable him to pass the night with what comfort circumstances would admit, when he espied a light glimmering through the trees. Animated with the hope of better lodgings, he determined to proceed. The way, which was steep, became attended with more obstacles the father he advanced, the soil being composed of clay, which the rain had rendered so soft that his feet slipped at every step. By the utmost perseverance, this difficulty was finally overcome without any accident, and he had the pleasure of finding himself in front of a decent looking farm-house. The watch-dog began barking, which brought the owner of the mansion to the door.

"Who is there?" said he.

"A friend who has lost his way, and is in search of a place of shelter," was the answer.

"Come in, sir," added the speaker, "and whatever my house will afford, you shall have with welcome."

"I must provide for the weary companion of my journey," remarked the other.

But the farmer undertook the task, and after conducting the new-comer into a room where his wife was seated, he led the horse to a well-stored barn, and there provided for him most bountifully. On rejoining the traveller, he observed, "That is a noble animal of yours, sir."

"Yes," was the reply, "and I am sorry that I was obliged to misuse him so as to make it necessary to give you so much trouble with the care of him; but I have to thank you for your kindness to both of us."

"I did no more than my duty, sir," said the entertainer, "and therefore am entitled to no thanks. But Susan," added he, turning to the hostess, with a half reproachful look, "why have you not given the gentleman something to eat!"

Fear had prevented the good woman from exercising a well-known benevolence; for a robbery had been committed by a lawless band of depredators, but a few weeks before, in that neighborhood, and as a report stated that the ruffians were all well dressed, her imagination suggested that this man might be one of them.

At her husband's remonstrance, she now readily engaged in repairing her error, by preparing a splendid repast. During the meal there was much interesting conversation among the three. As soon as the worthy countryman perceived that his guest had satisfied his appetite, he informed him that it was now the hour at which the family usually performed their devotions, inviting him at the same time to be present. The invitation was accepted in these words.

"It would afford me the greatest pleasure to commune with my Heavenly Preserver, after the events of the day; such exercises prepare us for the repose which we seek in sleep."

The host now reached the Bible from the shelf, and after reading a chapter and singing, concluded the whole with a fervent prayer; then, lighting a pine knot, conducted the person he had entertained to his chamber, wishing him a good night's rest, and retired to an adjoining apartment.

"John," whispered the woman, "that is a good gentleman, and not one of the highwaymen, as I supposed."

"Yes, Susan," said he, "I like him better for thinking of his God, than all his kind inquiries after our welfare. I wish our Peter had been at home from the army, if it was only to hear this good man talk; I am sure Washington himself could not say more for his country, nor give a better history of the hardships endured by our brave soldiers."

"Who knows now," inquired the wife, "but it may be himself after all, my dear; for they do say he travels just so all alone, sometimes. Hark! what's that?"

The sound of a voice came from the chamber of their guest, who was now engaged in his private religious worship. After thanking the Creator for his many mercies, and asking a blessing on the inhabitants of the house, he continued, "And now, Almighty Father, if it be thy holy will, that we shall obtain a place among the nations of the earth, grant that we may be enabled to show our gratitude for thy goodness, by our endeavors to fear and obey thee. Bless us with wisdom in our council, success in battle, and let our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow, also our enemies with enlightened minds, that they may become sensible of their injustice, and willing to restore liberty and peace. Grant the petition of thy servant, for the sake of Him thou hast called thy beloved Son; nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done. Amen."

The next morning the traveller, declining the pressing solicitation to breakfast with his host, declared it was necessary for him to cross the river immediately; at the same time offering part of his purse as a compensation for what he had received, which was refused.

"Well, sir," continued he, "since you will not permit me to recompense you for your trouble, it is just that I should inform you on whom you have conferred so many obligations, and also add to them, by requesting your assistance in crossing the river. I had been out yesterday, endeavoring to obtain some information respecting our enemy, and being alone ventured too far from the camp. On my return, I was surprised by a foraging party, and only escaped by my knowledge of the roads, and the fleetness of my horse. My name is George Washington."

Surprise kept the listener silent for a moment; then, after successfully repeating the invitation to partake of some refreshment, he hastened to call two negroes, with whose assistance he placed the horse on a small raft of timber that was lying in the river, near the door, and soon conveyed the General to the opposite side of the river, where he left him to pursue his way to the camp, wishing him a safe and prosperous journey. On his return to the house, he found that while he was engaged in making preparations for conveying the horse across the river, his illustrious visitor had persuaded his wife to accept a token of remembrance, which the family are proud of exhibiting to this day.

The above is only one of the hazards encountered by this truly great patriot, for the purpose of transmitting to posterity the treasures we now enjoy. Let us acknowledge the benefits received, by our endeavors to preserve them in their purity, and keeping in remembrance the great Source whence these blessings flow, we may be enabled to render our names worthy of being enrolled with that of the father of his country.

A SNAKE COMBAT.

Combats between the rattle and black snakes are certain if they meet, and the black snake is with rare exceptions the conqueror. Upon seeing each other, these animals instantly assume their respective attitudes of defiance, and display the great difference in their organization. The rattlesnake coils itself up, ready for attack or defence; the black snake, being a constrictor, moves about from side to side, and is in constant activity—naturally exciting each other's passions. The rattlesnake finally settles down into a glowing exhibition of animosity, its fangs exposed, its rattles in constant agitation. The black snake, seemingly conscious that the moment of strife has come, now commences circling round its enemy, absolutely moving so swiftly that it seems but a gleam of dull light; the rattlesnake attempts to follow the movement, but soon becomes confused and drops its head in despair; then it is that the black snake darts upon the back of the neck of its deadly foe, seizes it between its teeth, and springing upward, envelopes the rattlesnake in its folds.

The struggle, though not long, is painful; the combatants roll over in the dust, and get entangled in the bushes; but every moment the black snake is tightening its hold, until the rattlesnake gasps for breath, becomes helpless, and dies. For a while the black snake still retains its grasp; you can perceive its muscles working with constant energy; but finally, it cautiously uncoils itself, and quietly betakes to the water, where recovering its energy it dashes about a moment as if in exultation, and disappears from the scene. [Harper's Magazine.

There are objections to Shanghais, no doubt, but we had never thought of this. Our Up-River correspondent even whose experience has been recorded in these pages, makes no mention of it. It is very curious, but it is true. The way of it was this: Mr. S—— an old resident of Stillwater, on the upper Hudson, introduced among his family of hens a few Shanghais, including a rooster, of formidable dimensions, who had "run to legs" a good deal. His crow was peculiar, and easily distinguished from that of the pro-celestial cock. It in the early morning watches for which he is wont to wait, as for the coming of a celestial morn. One morning he had waited to hear a repetition of the usual summons, after being aroused by the "shrill clarion" once sounded, but he heard it not again. The other roosters were doing their best, but the pre-eminent chanticleer was still. Mr. S—— went out to see what had caused the silence. He found the rooster lying on his back, with both legs out of joint. After an examination, he set both legs; the cock walked off, and gave vent to his satisfaction in a lusty crow. In the very act he dropped as if he had been shot. He had crowed his legs out again! He was kept three or four days, and then killed. "It was too much trouble," said Mr. S——, "to set him up every time he crowed!"

[Knickerbocker Magazine.

A Pedagogue in this neighborhood related to me a laughable story of one of his schollars a son of the Emerald Isle. He told him to spell *hostility*. "H-o-r-s-e, horse," commenced Pat. "Not *horse*-tility," said the teacher; "but *hos*-tility." "Sure," replied Pat, "an' didn't ye tell me, the other day, not to say *hoss?* Be jabbers! it's wan thing wid ye one day, and another the next."

The throat of birds is very small; hawks, nevertheless, often take quite *large swallows*.

Sabbath Reading.

LIFE'S POETRY.

The proudest poetry of youth
Is—"*Would I were a man!*"
The golden years that lie between,
Youth like a dream would span—
'Tis in its thought, 'tis in its heart—
'Tis ever on its tongue;
But oh! the poetry of age
Is this—"*When I was young!*"

Thus, in the morn of life, our feet
Would distant pathways find;
The sun still face to face we greet,
The shadows fall behind!
But when the morn of life is o'er,
And nature grows less kind,
The lengthening shadow creeps before,
The sunlight falls behind!

With many a murmur low and sad,
The stream of life flows on;
That which we prized not *when we had*,
Is doubly prized *when gone!*
And many a sad and solemn truth
Lies written on Life's page,
Between the "Poetry of Youth"
And "Poetry of Age."

THE SILENT LAND.

Into the Silent Land!
Ah! who shall lead us thither?
Clouds in the evening sky more darkly gather,
And shattered wrecks lie thicker on the strand!
Who leads us with a gentle hand,
Whither, O whither,
Into the Silent Land?

O Land! O Land!
For all the broken-hearted,
The mildest herald by our fate allotted,
Beckons, and with inverted torch doth stand,
To lead us with a gentle hand
Into the land of the great departed,
Into the Silent Land!

THE RESURRECTION.

Against the resurrection itself there is no presumption, and in favor of it a strong one, from analogy. Many works of God naturally, and strongly, dispose the mind to admit the doctrine without hesitation. In this climate almost the whole vegetable world dies annually under the chilling influence of winter. At the return of spring the face of nature is renewed; and all the plants, shrubs, and trees, with which it was adorned, are again clothed with verdure, life and beauty.

In the insect creation we find a direct and striking example of the resurrection itself. Animals of this class begin their existence in the form of worms. After continuing some time in the humble state of being to which they are necessarily confined by their structure, they die, and are gone. In the moment of death they construct for themselves a species of shell or tomb; in which they may, with the strictest propriety, be said to be buried. Here they are dissolved into a mass of semi-transparent water; the whole which remains of the previously existing animal, exhibiting to the eye no trace of life, and no promise of a future revival. When the term of its burial approaches to a period, the tomb discloses, and a winged animal comes forth, with a nobler form, often exquisitely beautiful; brilliant with the gayest splendor; possessed of new and superior powers; and destined to a more refined and exalted life. Its food is now the honey of flowers; its field of being the atmosphere. Here it expatiates at large in the delightful exercise of its faculties, and in the high enjoyment of those sunbeams, which were the immediate means of its newly acquired existence.

Could there be a rational or even a specious doubt, concerning the power of God, and his sufficiency to raise the body from the grave, this change in the world of insects, accomplished before our eyes, and for these animals, not less extraordinary than that which we are contemplating is for man, puts an end to every such doubt; and places the possibility of this event beyond debate. In truth, this change is nothing less than a glorious type of the resurrection. [Dwight.

Who are your Companions? "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed."

It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus when found on growing corn, it is commonly of a very dark green. If found on the white oak it has the color peculiar to that tree. Just so it is with men. Tell me whom you choose and prefer as companions, and I certainly can tell who you are. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then you are already debased in your sentiments. Do you seek to be with the profane? In your hearts you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choicest friends? He who laughs at folly is himself a fool, and probably a very stupid one, too. Do you love and seek society of the wise and good? Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat among others. Then you have already learned to be wise and good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be a companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself, and wise for eternity.

Happiness not in Station Alone. There is one experience, gentlemen, to which the history of my various changes in life has peculiarly, and, I will even say, has painfully exposed me—and that is, how little a man gains, or rather, indeed, how much he loses in the happiness of natural and healthful enjoyment, in passing from a narrower to a wider, and what some may call, a more elevated sphere. There is not room in the heart of man for more than a certain number of objects; and he is therefore placed far more favorably for the development of all that pleasure which lies in the kind and friendly affections of our nature, when the intimacy of his regards is permitted to rest on a few, than when, bustled through an interminable variety of persons and things, each individual can have but a slender hold upon the memory, and a hold as slender upon the emotions. [Dr. Chalmers.

RANDOM GEMS.

Suggestion—advice given by a servant to his master.

Poverty is like a panther—look it steadily in the face, and it will turn from you.

An honest man is believed without an oath, for his reputation swears for him.

Literature, properly directed, is, as much as the Legislature, the guardian of public morals.

No wonder we love disguised flattery, when we love it even when it is known.

I would not be a woman, (says Jean Paul Richter,) for then I could not love her.

Right and duty are like two palm trees which bear fruit only when growing side by side.

Actions are the only property of a man, when he is valued as to his social worth in the world.

Men, contrary to iron, are worse to be wrought upon when they are hot; and are far more tractable in cold blood.

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throws salt at thee, thou wilt receive no harm, unless thou hast sore places.

Nothing is more diverting than to see men, for whom we have a well grounded contempt, affect contempt for us.

Self conceit and ignorance are twin brothers; the empty head is usually the noisiest, for it depends on that for making known its existence.

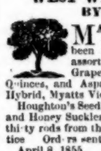
WHAT DR. ORDWAY'S
HUMOR DISCOVERY
WAS DONE, AND WILL DO.

As a general rule it will be found that the worst Scrofula can be cured by the use of from two to seven bottles.
Salt Rheum requires about the same number.
Nursing Sore Mouth, from one to three bottles.
The worst cases of Canker, from one to three. Two cases have been known of Canker extending through the stomach and bowels, and inducing a complication of maladies, that required—one five, the other seven.
Jaundice, Drowsiness, &c., require from one to half a dozen bottles to effect a cure, according as the disease has advanced in the system.
The worst Rheumatism is cured, and driven from the system, by the use of from two to six bottles.
Pimples in the face and Humor, are generally cured by from one to three bottles though some very bad cases have been found requiring from four to six bottles.
Humor in the eyes, redness and soreness of the eyes and eye lids, are cured by using one to three bottles.
Blotches on the head, and scald head, are always cured by the use of from one to three bottles.
C. W. ATWELL, under U. S Hotel, Portland, General Agent for Maine; and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 14tf

Paper Hangings.

UNTIL the 1st day of May, 1855, we will sell our large stock of Paper Hangings at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Spring Stock.
We have a class of satin papers, which have always been sold for twenty-five cents, but, for the sake of making room, we will, for the above length of time, sell them for seventeen cents. STANWOOD & STURGIS.
Augusta, March 27, 1855. 14

WEST WATERVILLE NURSERY.
BY H. F. CROWELL.



MANY new and excellent qualities of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs have been added to the former stock. A very large assortment of Dwarf PEAR TREES. Also, Grapes, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Quinces, and Asparagus, and Downing's Colossal, London Hybrid, Myatts Victoria Rhubarb.
Houghton's Seedling Gooseberry and English sorts. Roses and Honey Suckles in varieties. They are located about thirty rods from the depot, and will be packed at short notice Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.
April 8, 1855 3w15

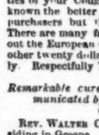
BOUNTY LAND.

WARRANTS for Soldiers of the Army and Militia can be obtained by those entitled thereto, on application to SAMUEL WOOD.
Winthrop, April 2, 1855. 1m15

WANTED!

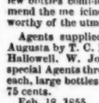
A GIRL, to do the work of a family. To a good, capable Girl good wages will be given. Enquire at the Hardware Store of CHAS. W. SAFFORD.
Augusta, April 10, 1855. 16

WHO WISHES TO HIRE A FARM?



THE use, for the ensuing season, of the farm called the JOHN ESTES Lot, it being the northerly half of lot numbered ninety-five, according to a plan of John Jones in China, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house belonging to the same, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. Terms cash down.
Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale. J. H. GREELY.
Administrator on the Estate of Joseph Hacker.
China (Branch Mills,) April 3, 1855. 16

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.



A LARGE and convenient two story dwelling house, and two acres of land, pleasantly situated on Bangor Street, between the Kennebec Bridge and the Kennebec dam.
For further particulars enquire of HOWARD PETTINGILL.
Augusta, April 9, 1855. 16

COWS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has two excellent COWS for sale, within a few days of calving, at his residence, at North Livermore, two miles from Hillman's Ferry. Persons wishing for cows of extra milking qualities, will find this a rare opportunity for purchasing. LEWIS M. WING.
North Livermore, April 7, 1855. 3w16

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!!
Now Receiving at
CHISAM'S CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

A FINE assortment of Broadcloths, fancy Cassimeres, and Doeskins. Also a choice lot of Vestings. No pains will be spared in having all garments ordered to the satisfaction of the purchaser A large lot of ready made Clothing and furnishing Goods always on hand, cheap for cash. W. H. CHISAM.
March 27, 1855. 5w14

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand at the PLASTER MILL, a large supply of Manufactured Plaster of the very best quality. Owing to an unusual demand the last season, their stock was exhausted for the first time for many years. The kind of plaster selected by them is harder to grind, but more powerful as a manure.
SMITH MAXCY & SON.
Gardiner, Jan. 5, 1855. 4m6

GRASS SEED!

D. WOODWARD, No. 6 Arch Row, has for sale,
10 000 lbs. Canada Clover Seed;
10,000 lbs. Western York Clover Seed;
1000 lbs Northern Clover Seed;
300 bushels Vermont Herd's Grass;
100 bushels Maine Herd's Grass;
100 bushel Red Top.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF WARRANTED JEWELRY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for sale low. F. WILLIAMS.
Readfield, Feb. 9, 8

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

IS not nearly so interesting, especially to the afflicted, as are the following certificates in favor of

The Great European Cough Remedy.

Read and judge for yourselves, and if you are afflicted with a cough, or have any disorder of the Chest or Lungs, *give the Medicine a fair trial.*

From Dr. Rust.

South Paris, Dec. 6, 1854.

Rev. Walter Clarke.—*Dear Sir*:—During the past year I have had occasion to know of the beneficial effects of your European Cough Remedy in several instances, and from the representations of those who have given it a fair trial, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be one of the best medicines to be found, for Consumption and Chronic Pulmonary Complaints in general. Your obedient servant,
WM. A. RUST, M. D.

From H. A. Chandler, Esq., Agent.

Bath, Maine, April 17th 1854.

Rev. Walter Clarke.—*Dear Sir*:—I have but three bottles of your Cough Medicine on hand, the more it becomes known the better it is liked. There is not one of its many purchasers but that speak in highest terms of its virtues. There are many families in this city who would not be without the European Cough Remedy on any account. I enclose other twenty dollars, please send me another lot immediately. Respectfully Yours, HENRY A. CANDLER.

Remarkable cure of Phthisic with a severe Cough, communicated by Mr. Brewster, Postmaster, Curtis' Corner, August 20, 1853.

Rev. Walter Clarke.—*Dear Sir*:—Mr Samuel Shaw, residing in Greene, Kennebec Co., Me., has been afflicted with the Phthisic for a number of years, for the past winter he was so distressed for breath that he could not lie down at that season of the European Cough Remedy, he sent for a bottle, and commenced taking it; he was greatly relieved by the first dose, and from that time he rested well at night, a few bottles completed a cure, and he now desires to recommend the medicine to others, as he is fully assured that it is worthy of the utmost confidence.

Agents supplied by the Proprietor, Cornish, Me. Sold in Augusta by T. C. NOBLE, J. W. COFREN, and W. BLACK; Hallowell, W. Johnson; Gardiner, Tobey & Smith, and by special Agents throughout the country. Trial Bottles 25 cents each, large bottles containing the quantity of four small ones 75 cents.
Feb. 18, 1855. 9

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
The Greatest of the Age!

MR. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures Every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula, down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will cure the system of biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running in the ears and blotches in the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ring-worm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.
Three to six bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the very worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Nothing looks so improbable to those who have not tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls should cure every humor in the system: yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands about it, suiting some cases but not yours. He has peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston, and knows the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. He gave it to children a year old, to old people of sixty; and has seen poor, puny looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.
To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it—on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.
No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Branch Office in Maine.

ROXBURY, Sept. 19, 1853.

This is to certify, that H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland is the duly Authorized General Agent for my Medical Discovery for the State of Maine, and that he is supplied with the Genuine, direct from my Laboratory.
DONALD KENNEDY.

For sale in Augusta, by J. S. MANLEY and W. BLACK, and by agents throughout the State. 1f43

DENTISTRY!

THE undersigned, having opened an office at the corner of Main and Appleton Streets, Waterville, is prepared to execute all orders from those in need of Dental Services.
Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.
December 1, 1854. G. F. WATERS. 6m50

FARMERS AND GARDENERS

WHO cannot get manure enough will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDRETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in